



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic.	Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W.	114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A.	76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of SIXTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal, *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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INSETS.

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Summary.

The Board of Inland Revenue inform us that they have extended the time for using up ailment-name labels to December 31 (p. 66).

"BRISTOL IN BRIEF" begins on p. 48.

It gives interesting particulars about the meeting-place of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

It tells of Bristol as a seaport, the notable men connected with it (amongst them Chatterton, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Beddoes, and Humphry Davy), its churches, industries (including Fry's cocoa-works, which in the first stage were identified with pharmacy), and educational ventures.

NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS and a group of the B.P.C. Local Executive illustrate the article.

THE SALE of cocaine in Bombay is now controlled (p. 46).

SOME new Australian tariff decisions are mentioned on p. 46.

A GERMAN has been fined at Dover for smuggling saccharin (p. 43).

THE FIRST LIST of the B.P.C. papers to be read at Bristol will be found on p. 76.

THE POISONS BILL has not yet appeared, but it seems that it is on the way (p. 63).

MR. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE at Henley is the subject of this week's cartoon (p. 54).

THE CAPE PHARMACY BOARD'S report has recently been issued, and is epitomised on p. 45.

ANOTHER LONDON CHEMIST has been fined for failing to stamp two dutiable medicines (p. 62).

THE REGULATIONS as to the use of antiseptics in food for New South Wales are given on p. 46.

DISPENSING REGULATIONS in France seem to give scoundrels scope. A case on p. 45 shows this.

MR. D. S. JARDIN is the new chemistry-examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (p. 63).

THE P.A.T.A. and C.D.A. have had good years, but are doing too much for the money they get (p. 65).

A HIGH COURT DECISION gives the Saccharin Corporation a monopoly in saccharin for the present (p. 59).

THE NAMES of those associated with science who received new Civil List pensions last year will be found on p. 63.

THE TRADE of the United Kingdom was good in June, and the returns merit the attention of thoughtful business-men (p. 56).

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE on the Medicine-stamp Act begins on p. 73. We give the gist of Association opinion on p. 66.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION OF THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION offer exceptional advantages to chemical and pharmaceutical exhibitors (p. 57).

ACCORDING to Mr. Maben, chemists' apprentices are becoming extinct in the South of Scotland and the North of England (p. 75).

COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC POISONS should be in Part I. of the poisons schedule, according to the New South Wales Pharmacy Board (p. 46).

OUR OBITUARY COLUMN is somewhat heavy this week, and includes the names of men who were highly esteemed in their circles (p. 67).

OBSERVATIONS by Dr. Carl Löwin on the alkaloids of ipecacuanha completely establish the correctness of English work on this subject (p. 68).

A BRADFORD DRUG STORE KEEPER, who has been fined for selling laudanum, gave the Magistrate the opportunity of an exquisite *exposé* (p. 60).

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has refused to remove the penny surtax on imported spirits, which was imposed in consequence of the corn-duty (p. 57).

PIL. HYDRARGYRI, made sufficiently stiff with pulv. glycyrrhizæ to roll, were the subject of a S. F. and D. action, but the C.D.A. got the summons dismissed (p. 61).

THE MARKETS are slow this week, and comparatively few changes of importance are recorded. There were public auctions of drugs on Thursday and of cinchona on Tuesday (p. 69).

WE give a few of the items interesting to chemists contained in the newly issued report of the inspectors of explosives, and a note on the storage of sodium peroxide from Captain Thomson's paper at the Fire-prevention Congress (p. 58).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Thames Valley Chemists' Association met on Wednesday, and a report of what they did is given in our Coloured Supplement.

The Council of the British Optical Association have resolved in future to use the words "optologist," "optological," and "optology," in place of "refractionist," and other words used to denote those who fit spectacles.

At Manchester on July 4, William Lynch, a traveller in the employ of Messrs. J. M. Beckett & Son, manufacturing chemists, Miles Platting, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for obtaining 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* by false pretences.

Sunderland chemists' assistants are to meet above the shop of Mr. H. H. M. Purse, chemist, Sunderland, on Monday evening, July 13, at 8.30, with the view to arranging a walk for North of England chemists' assistants and apprentices.

In his quarterly report to the Salford Town Council, the public analyst (Mr. J. Carter Bell) states that he analysed only one sample of drugs—viz., cream of tartar—and that it was adulterated with lime salts to the extent of 10 per cent.

In addition to the list of papers to be read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference (see page 76), Mr. H. Wippell Gadd will contribute one entitled "A Concurrent Curriculum," and Mr. F. C. J. Bird's paper will deal with liq. rhei conc. as well as liq. sennæ conc.

At Lancaster Assizes on July 7, Nancy Gardner (63) was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for performing illegal operations on three married women. The police found in the prisoner's possession a syringe, a wooden knitting-needle, and a solution of sulphate of zinc, 25 gr. to the ounce.

A young medical man named Albert Ernest Wainwright, aged twenty-five, who had been acting as *locum tenens* for Dr. A. C. Wilson, Doncaster, since June 1, died on Friday evening, July 3. The Coroner, at the inquest on Monday, said the whole of the organs of the deceased were perfectly healthy, and it was impossible to say what he died from. It was therefore intended to send the contents of the stomach of deceased to Mr. A. H. Allen, public analyst, for the purpose of analysis, and try to ascertain the cause of death. Formal evidence was called, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Chemical Society.

An extraordinary meeting of the Fellows of this Society was held at Burlington House on Thursday, July 2, when certain changes in the by-laws of the Society were made. In future copies of the *Journal* will not be issued to Fellows whose subscriptions are in arrear, and annual subscriptions must be sent to the Society's bankers, instead of to the Treasurer. The financial year will now terminate on December 31, and to obviate certain difficulties resulting from this change the first number of each new volume of the *Journal* will be issued on that date.

Guardians and Drug-supplies.

Messrs. Walker & Harris, of Sun Street, Canterbury, have been appointed chemists to the Canterbury Corporation for the ensuing half-year.

The Bristol Board of Guardians have appointed Messrs. Ferris & Co., wholesale druggists, Bristol, to supply drugs to the workhouse for the next two years.

The Belper Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. C. W. Southern, chemist and druggist, Belper, for the supply of chemists' requisites to the workhouse for the ensuing quarter.

At a meeting of the Dover Corporation on July 1, a letter was read from Mr. A. L. Thompson, chemist and druggist, relative to the recent discussion as to his tender for the supply of chemists' goods to the Corporation. Mr. Thompson

asked why his tender had not been accepted, and he denied the statement of the Town Clerk that he knew there would be no other tender. He also pointed out that he had tendered this time on the revised schedule of prices, and not on the old one as formerly. He trusted that the Council would deal with his tender in a fair and businesslike manner. As the Council had already decided to invite fresh tenders, no action was taken with regard to the letter.

The Wokingham Board of Guardians, on June 30, discussed two recommendations from committee—one that the Board should buy their own drugs and have them dispensed at the workhouse, and another that the medical officer's salary should be increased by 15*l.*, and that the Board should pay for the drugs used. It was stated that the drugs used cost the doctor nearly 30*l.* a year, and it was pointed out that it would be difficult to find a suitable place at the workhouse for a dispensary. Proposals that the Board should find the drugs to be dispensed by the doctor without extra remuneration, and that the doctor's allowance for drugs should be increased from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.* a year, were not adopted; and ultimately it was decided that the salary should be increased by 15*l.*, with 20*l.* allowed for drugs.

Sight-testing.

A committee of the Spectacle-makers' Company are considering the question of the desirability of adding the subject of sight-testing to the syllabus of the opticians' examination. Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Past Master of the Guild, is chairman. The committee, at their sitting on July 8, were addressed at some length by Mr. G. P. Henriques, and Mr. J. H. Davidson also gave his views on the charter.

Sheffield Notes.

The quarterly report of Mr. A. H. Allen as public analyst for Sheffield, shows that out of 167 samples analysed only two samples were in the drug category—viz., compound liquorice-powder, which were genuine.

The Improvement Committee of the Sheffield City Council have recommended that Mr. W. H. Lancashire be appointed sole arbitrator between the Corporation and Mr. J. F. Eardley, pharmaceutical chemist, in connection with the acquisition of Mr. Eardley's leasehold interest in a certain plot of land in Glossop Road, and required for the widening thereof, under the powers of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1900.

Speaking at the dinner following the annual meeting of the National Poor-law Officers' Association here on Saturday last, at which, in his capacity of a Poor-law Guardian, he was an honoured guest, Mr. Newsholme stated that he is a firm believer in organisation, and he is satisfied that they could do nothing unless they are perfectly organised. Referring to the success of the Association in obtaining the passing of the Poor-law Officers' Superannuation Act, he said he had had some experience in promoting Bills in Parliament, and was sorry to say that the body to which he belonged had failed. There is in that body, he said, a great deal more to be done.

Burnley Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held on the evening of July 2, when various matters were discussed, including medicine-stamp questions (see page 66). Mr. Heaton (the President) was appointed to attend the meetings in Bristol. Mr. Barlow raised the question of cutting, and said it was high time associations like that took the question up. He gave a few instances of what he described as the suicidal policy which many are adopting, and this led to a discussion as to the position of private chemists with respect to limited companies and prices generally, during which a number of suggestions were thrown out for further consideration.

Smuggling Saccharin.

At Dover, on June 25, Frederick Hermann Bohme, a German subject, was charged with offences under the Customs regulations. Mr. T. Ward, who prosecuted for the Customs, said the offences referred to an evasion of duties imposed by the Finance Act of 1901. Under this Act imported saccharin was subject to 1*l.* per lb. duty, and the regulations specified 11 lbs. as the minimum quantity

allowed to be imported. In this case the parcel imported was below the minimum. Defendant was further charged in reference to misdescribing the goods. A Customs examining officer gave evidence of having received from Messrs. Friend & Co. a form of entry for duty-free goods landed from the Ostend boat. One of the entries referred to the package of saccharin (produced), the goods being described as "chemical products." At his request the parcel was opened by the forwarding agents, and was found to contain two 1-lb. tins of saccharin. The forwarding agents produced the declaration for its description. Witness considered that the defendant came under the classification of the importer, because he was beneficially interested in the parcel. In cross-examination, witness said that in the special confidence instructions Customs officers were reminded that saccharin was generally imported under the classification of "chemical products." The clearing clerk and the local manager for Messrs. Friend & Co. having given evidence, Mr. A. W. Starky produced a letter in which defendant had offered to sell saccharin at 30s. per lb. The price at the time this parcel was imported stood at about 50s. In writing to his employers, defendant said that, wishing to make a few shillings in his spare time, he ordered 2 lbs. of saccharin, which was described as harmless chemicals. For the defence it was explained that defendant had been in the service of a London firm, and under an agreement was liable to a heavy penalty if he dealt in saccharin. He was now in the employ of another commercial house. Defendant did not disclose his identity to Mr. Starky, being afraid that the gentleman in question was about to serve him with a writ for breaking the terms of the agreement. He was unaware of the fact that 2 lbs. was below the minimum quantity of saccharin permitted to be imported, and there was no fraudulent intent. Defendant, in giving evidence, said he was starting a business on his own account in an assumed name, and proposed to secure orders for saccharin under a different description, to avoid difficulty respecting the agreement. Being in a position to purchase it at a low price, he calculated on being able to make a little money by selling it at 30s. per lb., after payment of the duty. He had no intention of committing an offence. A fine of 10*l.*, with 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* costs, in addition to 5*l.* for Customs expenses—in all, 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—was inflicted, and paid.

Fires.

Messrs. Bidwell's tooth-brush factory at Axminster had a narrow escape from destruction on July 3, from a fire that broke out in a wooden building near by. The prompt arrival of the fire-brigade averted the danger.

An alarming fire occurred at the Bankside Oil-mills, Hull, on July 3. The efforts of the fire-brigade to subdue the flames were unavailing, and 60 tons of oil was destroyed. The oil-tanks exploded with loud reports, which shook the neighbourhood, and the blazing oil subsequently floated in the streets.

Birmingham Notes.

Professor J. Dencer Whittles has discovered a new nematode or parasite, which had been communicated to a young woman who was in the habit of kissing a dog. It has been found in milk, and is believed to have come with the troops from South Africa. It has been named *Filiariensis Whittleri*.

Messrs. Palmer & Co. are taking a conspicuous shop in Temple Row, at the corner of Cherry Street, and facing St. Philip's churchyard. In the meantime they have a temporary one in the Minories. Rumours are afloat that a new firm is negotiating for a shop in Five Ways, an already congested pharmaceutical area.

The Birmingham Botanical Gardens, which were laid out as long ago as 1831 by the late John Claudius Loudon when on his wedding-tour with the authoress of "The Mummy," is about to lose its veteran curator, Mr. W. B. Latham. He, in conjunction with Professor W. Hillhouse, constructed the much-admired Hugh Nettlefold Rock-garden, which is the best Alpine garden in the provinces.

Scrubbs Stimulant.

An interesting function was held at St. John's Hall, Lambeth, S.E., on July 8, when Messrs. Scrubb & Co., Guildford Street, S.E., the proprietors of Scrubb's ammonia, presented

medals and certificates to some of their young employés whose conduct had, in the opinion of the firm, deserved some recognition. The Rev. E. G. Gordon, vicar of St. John's, Waterloo Road, S.E., who presided over the distribution, read letters of regret for absence from the Lord Bishop of Southwark and the Mayor of the City of Westminster. The system employed by Messrs. Scrubb, he explained, is to start a boy at bottle-washing and such employment, at a fair rate of remuneration, with a yearly increase of 1*s.* per week. They think it unfair, having regard to a boy's future, that he should be continuously employed upon such work, and they therefore give each boy the option of retiring at the end of three years and insist upon his retiring at the end of four years. If he decide to leave at the end of the former period he receives a bonus of 7*l.* 10*s.*, and at the end of four years a bonus of 10*l.* If he show during that time diligence and punctuality he is presented, in addition to the bonus, with a medal and certificate, and if he choose to stay with the firm a position from which he might advance to a responsible post is, if possible, found for him. This system, said Mr. Gordon, has worked with good results, and the distribution of the certificates, &c., is not only appreciated by the boys but by the parents. The Mayor of Lambeth (Captain Andrews, J.P.) distributed the certificates, medals, and bonuses to about twenty-five young men. Some of these are still employed in responsible positions with Messrs. Scrubb, some are now in the army, and others in the employ of various firms in London. No duty, said Captain Andrews, had ever given him greater satisfaction or pleasure: the plan adopted is not only novel, but leads to a spirit of emulation which would, undoubtedly, be the foundation of many a lad's after-success in life. After a cordial vote of thanks had been accorded to the Mayor and the Rev. E. G. Gordon, an adjournment was made for luncheon at Messrs. Scrubb's business-premises in Guildford Street. After luncheon Mr. Albert, who had been indefatigable in looking after the welfare of his guests, conducted them through the works. The bright, industrious manner and contented appearance of the employés were certainly a striking testimonial to the efficacy of the "system" employed by Messrs. Scrubb.

Cricket.

Hanover C.C. v. Berkley C.C.—Played at Fazakerley on July 4, and resulted in an easy win for Evans's team (Hanover) by 53 runs. Holden batted well for the winners, contributing 23 to the score.

Notts Chemists v. Nottingham St. John's.—These clubs met on July 2, and although the Chemists displayed better form than on the preceding Thursday against Barton, the game ended in their losing by 26 runs.

Walking-match.

On Saturday, July 4, thirty-four of the employés of Messrs. George Houghton & Son (Limited) started from East Finchley to walk to Stanmore, through Barnet and Elstree, a distance of fourteen miles, and a well-contested race resulted. The managing staff were well represented, Mr. C. E. Houghton and Mr. E. Smith, assisted by a strong corps of cyclists, accompanying the walking party. Handsome prizes were awarded by the firm to the first four seniors (times 2*h.* 26*m.* to 2*h.* 33*1*/*2**m.*) and first four juniors (times 2*h.* 33*1*/*2**m.* to 2*h.* 39*2*/*3**m.*). On the arrival of the walkers at Stanmore some ninety persons connected with the firm sat down to tea, which was presided over by Mr. Chas. Houghton. After several group-photographs had been taken in the gardens an impromptu concert was held.

Poisoning-cases.

We have received particulars of eight fatalities since our last issue, half of them being suicides:

Aconite.—Mr. W. Suffield, dentist, Sunderland, accidentally took an overdose of aconite [? tincture] last week, and died.

Brimstone and Treacle.—At Chichester on July 7 Mr. Loader Cooper held an inquest as to the death of Arthur Phillips, a labourer. The evidence showed that on Saturday night deceased and his family took large doses of brimstone and treacle. In the night all were sick, and next morning Phillips died of exhaustion. The post-mortem examination revealed an intense inflammation of the stomach, which Dr. Bostock attributed to an excessive dose of the brimstone. He said that the stomach contained at least

six teaspoonfuls of powder like that in the box of brimstone produced. He had examined the brimstone from which the dose had been taken, and found it impure and unfit for use medicinally. The jury found the deceased died from an overdose of brimstone and treacle.

Carbolic Acid.—An Eccleshill cricketer and "a steady young fellow" committed suicide with carbolic acid last week.

Corrosive-sublimate Tabloids.—At Watford a child sixteen months old swallowed a corrosive-sublimate tabloid containing 8½ gr. of the poison, and died. The child's mother had been confined, and the tabloids were supplied in a box by Dr. J. D. Burnett.

Laudanum.—Accidental death was the verdict returned in the case of a Bradford youth (grocer's assistant) who had drunk "an ounce of raw laudanum." Mr. H. E. Walton, chemist and druggist, Idle, was one of the witnesses at the inquest.

Spirit of Salt.—A Stockton man went on the spree with his quarter's pension, and finished it by drinking a bottleful of spirit of salt. The inquest was last Saturday. On the same day a Liverpool jury returned a verdict of suicide in regard to a woman of twenty-one, who had drunk the same poison. The jury suggested that the dangerous nature of the acid should be clearly marked outside the bottle in which it is kept. A man in Wells, who had been "queer in his head since March," and was phthisical, ended his life by the same easily obtainable poison.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Appointment.

Mr. M. J. Hayes has been appointed dispenser for the Peter Street Dispensary by the South Dublin Union Board of Guardians. There were five other candidates.

Personal.

Sir E. M. Hodgson was the mover of the resolution at the Dublin County Council on Wednesday, July 1, in favour of the presentation of an address to the King. The motion was adopted.

Cork Exhibition.

Mr. J. W. Harvey, pharmaceutical chemist, Great George Street, Cork, has a stall at the Cork Exhibition. The feature of the display is "Cork Exhibition Bouquet," testimonials in praise of which have been received from Countess Cadogan and Lady Bandon.

Motor-spirit Store.

Messrs. W. H. Bowers & Co., 164 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, have lately imported a cargo of 700 barrels of carburine, the motor-spirit used in the car which won the Gordon-Bennett race. Messrs. Bowers have built a corrugated-iron magazine 150 feet square for storing carburine, the demand for which is expected to be stimulated from the fact that M. Jenatzy used it in the winning car.

Preliminary Examination Regulation.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland have approved of the regulation recently passed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland dealing with the Preliminary examination. The alteration is that "No candidate shall be adjudged to have passed in any language who does not exhibit a competent knowledge of grammar."

The Dispenser's Holiday.

At the meeting of the Bandon Board of Guardians on July 6, Mr. F. Harley, apothecary to the Bandon Dispensary, applied for three weeks' leave of absence. Dr. Welply would have done the work while he was away, and at his (Mr. Harley's) expense. The Clerk pointed out that a substitute should be definitely named, and accordingly it was decided to refer the matter back to Mr. Harley, asking him to name his substitute.

Projected Association for Assistants.

With the object of starting a Dublin Chemists' Assistants' Association, Mr. H. Thackeray, L.P.S.I., 2 Killeen Road, Rathmines, has consented to receive the names of prospective

members, and provided a sufficient number of names are received a temporary committee will draw up rules for the new Society, the main features of which, it is stated, will include those of a young men's club, reading-rooms, and recreation-chambers.

Dopplerite.

At a recent scientific meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. R. J. Moss, F.C.S., F.I.C., read a paper on "An Irish Specimen of Dopplerite, a Jet-like Substance occurring in Peat." He said the specimen in question, which had been found in Sluggan Bog, near Cookstown, was the first recorded discovery of the substance in Ireland. In its fresh condition dopplerite is a black jelly-like substance, and on drying it becomes like jet.

Guardians' Drugs.

The Local Government Board, writing to the Cavan Guardians with reference to the report of the analyst respecting samples of drugs forwarded him from the Ballyhaise dispensary, state that the drugs were received into stock on January 20, but the samples did not reach the analyst till May 13, and that they are unable to regard a certificate of analysis received nearly four months after the drugs have been taken into stock as a compliance with their regulations, and they are therefore unable to recoup for the cost of the drugs in question. The Chairman said that Dr. Farley had pledged his word that he would pay the expense.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. P. Grant, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at Kingussie.

Poisoning.

On July 3, John Brown, warehouseman, Glasgow, committed suicide in a temperance hotel in Lanark by poisoning himself with chloral.

Chemists' Guides.

We have before now told that Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist, Oban, publishes a guide to that delightful district, a copy of which he will send to any "brother chip" who asks him for it. This season's one is ready. By the same post we have received a copy of a guide to Moffat from Mr. A. W. Barclay, chemist and druggist in that salubrious town. The covering letter tells us of "free fishing, with magnificent scenery, that can be had there"—i.e., in the Moffat district.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The third botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday, July 3, when about twenty members left Waverley Station by train at 8.15 P.M. for Inveresk, under the leadership of Mr. W. B. Cowie and Mr. Archibald Currie (President). Many interesting specimens were gathered on the railway embankment and vicinity, including several unusual plants, such as *Silene italica*. Field-work was diligently pursued till darkness brought the interesting operations to an end. The party then proceeded to Musselburgh, where train was taken to Edinburgh.

In Brief.

The Falkirk Parish Council have resolved to revert to the former practice of giving the contract for drugs and medicines for the poorhouse to each of the local chemists in turn.

As a result of a heavy gale at Arbroath on July 3, a large plate-glass window in the shop of Mr. J. Ruxton, chemist, Keptie Road, was blown in, and considerable damage done to goods in the window.

At Hamilton Sheriff Court on July 3, John Mann Deans, traveller, was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for having embezzled 107. 5s. 5d. while in the employment of Mr. Robert Suttie, chemist and druggist, Cambuslang.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A PERFUMERY TRAVELLER'S SIDE-LINES.—M. de Salazar whose curious "chanchas" (or dried heads) are now being exhibited in the "Salle de Dépêches" of the *Journal*, travels in South America for the firm of Pinaud, perfumers. These mummified heads of their foes are prepared by the Jivaro Jambo Indians of Ecuador, and are reduced to the size of a biggish fist by extracting the skull and pouring a liquid (presumably bitumen) into its place. The only two that previously existed in France, it is stated, are at the "Museum."

OIL-SEED DUTY.—An important deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Le Havre, and Dunkerque, supported by Senators and Deputies, called on the French Ministry recently with regard to the proposed increase of Customs duties on oleaginous seeds. They were received by MM. Combes (Prime Minister), Delcassé (Foreign Affairs), Doumergue, and Rouvier (Finance). MM. Brisson, Peytral, and Thierry were the spokesmen. They pointed out such a measure would bring nothing into the national exchequer. As to saving the colza-industry, the death-warrant of the old-fashioned oil had been signed by paraffin, gas, and mineral oil. The Government promised to consider the matter.

HAIR-DYES.—Two recent decisions of the Parisian Courts have attracted some attention. A dressmaker of the rue Blanche bought a couple of bottles of hair-dye, "warranted efficacious and harmless," at a hairdresser's in the Opera Quarter. She suffered from severe skin-disease, followed by blood-poisoning, and was laid up for two months. The Court awarded her 1,500f. damages. In the other case, Madame L. had bought two bottles of a solution, the label of which stated "harmless and instantaneous, marvellous results." On the third application, Madame L. was attacked by eczema in the head, with redness and swelling of the eyes. Dr. Thoinet, called in as analyst, deposed that the dye contained ingredients capable of producing the effects mentioned, and the Court awarded the lady 500f. damages.

THE ALCOHOL CONGRESS.—Germany annually produces 4,000,000 hectolitres of alcohol, and utilises 1,161,000 for industrial purposes. France produces 2,656,000 hectolitres, and utilises 221,000. The Congress recently held at Paris recommended:

1. To save 6 45f. per hectolitre by using, for methylating the spirit, a mixture of 2 litres of methylenic bases to 1 litre of Excise methylene and $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of benzine.
2. To equalise the railway rates, and obtain free carriage for exports.
3. That alcohol used for manufacturing-purposes be free from Excise, and that the methylating should be appropriate to the proposed use of the spirit.
4. That alcoholic, pharmaceutical, and perfumery preparations should be studied, with a view to using methylated spirit wholly or partially.
5. That bonded warehouses or factories be established, where alcohol can be entered free of Excise.

THE IODIDE-OF-POTASSIUM CASE illustrates how well-meant laws can be made harsh by literal application. A pharmacist, the victim of a political enemy, was summoned (1) for supplying to M. Richard an ointment of potassium iodide on the prescription of a foreign doctor (Dr. Speyr, a Swiss practitioner); (2) for delivering to M. Girard, without a doctor's prescription, an ointment of 1 gram of cocaine to 40 grams of vaseline. The first formed the technical offence of "supplying a compound medicament without a prescription," for Dr. Speyr being Swiss, his prescription is valueless in France; the second was "the delivery of a scheduled poison without production of a doctor's prescription." The defence in the "cocaine" case was the minimum quantity of "poison," and the fact that Dr. Ravier had given a prescription for the pomade in 1896 to his patient Girard for constant use. The Pontarlier Court found the pharmacist not guilty, but the Besançon tribunal reversed this on appeal, and sentenced the pharmacist to 100f. fine and costs. The case was carried to the Paris Court of Cassation, which has confirmed the Besançon judgment. French pharmacists say

their comrade has been condemned for what each of them does daily, and they are consequently at the mercy of any ill-willed neighbour till the law is changed or the Courts interpret it less literally and more intelligently.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

THE CUSTOMS CONVENTION has been ratified in its entirety in the Cape House of Assembly by the casting-vote of the Speaker, after the Premier (Sir J. Gordon Sprigg) had declared that he would regard any amendment to his original motion—that the House accept the Convention—as a direct vote of censure upon the Government. It is stated that intense excitement prevailed, and the result of the Speaker's casting-vote was received with prolonged cheers.

ALLEGED UNLICENSED DENTIST.—At Cape Town, on June 11, John Christian Rouch was charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act by practising as a dentist without a licence. Evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that there was a brass plate on the door of the house inhabited by defendant bearing the name of a doctor and a board over the door with the word "dentist." On the verandah was a large sign, "South African Dental Institute, Caledon Street Branch." A constable had a tooth extracted by the accused, and paid him 5s. The accused, who said he was the doctor's assistant, was remanded.

PHARMACY BOARD OF CAPE COLONY.—The report of the Colonial Pharmacy Board for the year 1902 states that during the past year ten Executive Committee meetings and four general meetings have been held, all at Cape Town. Two examinations were held, at which ten candidates presented themselves; of these, seven were successful. Twenty-two registrations took place during the year. The Board regret to have to call attention to the careless manner in which candidates for examination send in their applications, and draw attention to Rule 23, under which candidates for examination must supply, when making application, four years' apprenticeship indentures, or certificate showing four consecutive years of compounding physicians' prescriptions under a registered chemist and druggist. The matter of reciprocity of examination-certificates to ensure uniformity of registration in the different South African Colonies has been before the Board, and has, together with the question of a general Pharmacy Board for the whole of British South Africa, been forwarded to the Government, who are in communication with the other Governments concerned. Information has been elicited, and is being acted upon, in regard to persons to whom certificates have been granted under Clause 46 of Act 91 and Paragraph B of Clause 6 of Amendment Act of 1891. Also as to how many licences to trade as chemists and druggists have been issued and to whom, and the name of the registered chemist in *bond-fide* charge of each shop. The latter step has been taken because it is felt there remains a good deal of ignorance with respect to Clause 8 of the Amendment Act of 1891, which requires to be forcibly dealt with. In this respect also the Board have requested that the issuer of licences will supply them with the name of any registered chemist and druggist under whose direct supervision any shop, not *bond-fide* supervised by the owner, is conducted. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Board, the Government has sanctioned an alteration in the regulations, under which foreign or colonial certificates are not now accepted by the Board unless the foreign or colonial authority issuing the same shall have arranged to grant reciprocity to those holding this Board's certificate, and unless the first-named certificates authorise the holders thereof to practise in the country in which they were issued. A reciprocal arrangement has been come to with the Brisbane Pharmacy Board on behalf of the Colony of Queensland, but the Board refused to accept the certificate issued by the late South African Republic as a basis for registration. On the subject of reciprocity the New Zealand Pharmaceutical Society have stated that the whole question of reciprocity with the various British Colonies is receiving attention, but that nothing definite has been decided upon.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
June 1, 1903. 6d. per copy, post free.

THE ANTIDOTE FAILED.—Professor Davis, a snake-charmer, of Tasmania, claimed to have an antidote for snake-bites, and was in the habit of allowing himself to be bitten by a tiger-snake to show the effect of the antidote. He did this on May 3, and died the next day from snake-bite, as the antidote failed in its effects.

ANTI-CUTTING.—Another attempt is being made in Sydney to get the wholesale houses, manufacturers, and proprietors of patent medicines to fix a minimum selling-price for their articles. Previous efforts have been unsuccessful, but better things are hoped from the new movement. The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales is to interview chemists with a view of obtaining signatures to the petition.

SPURIOUS BEESWAX.—At Christchurch (N.Z.) on May 14, a man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for selling a mixture of resin and paraffin as beeswax, and by this means obtaining considerable sums of money from chemists. The imitation wax was so good that, according to Professor Bickerton, the Government analyst, only a little honey was needed to make the product practically indistinguishable from the genuine article.

COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC PREPARATIONS.—The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales has passed the following resolution :

That this Board is of opinion that compressed preparations of poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts used for hypodermic or other purposes belong to Part 1 of Schedule "A" of the Poisons Act, and consequently require the usual entry in the Poisons-book in accordance with the Poisons Act.

The C.D.A. asks why it has been thought necessary to pass a special resolution.

ARE TABLOIDS PILLS?—A letter was received by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales from a country chemist, in which he stated that he had the contract for supplying drugs and medicines to the local hospital. He asked the opinion of the Council as to whether tabloids are pills or not. The rate to be charged for pills was 4d. per dozen, whilst for "extras not specified" it was 2½ per cent. on cost-price. The President had replied to a previous letter through the Secretary to the effect that, in his opinion, a tabloid is not a pill, that it is a proprietary medicine, and should be charged as such. It was decided to reply confirming the President's decision.

TARIFF-DECISIONS.—These are the latest decisions of the Commonwealth Customs Board :

Billroth's cambric, a material of cotton or linen for use as a substitute for oil silk and similar waterproof materials, 5 per cent.

Brigg's Indian food, ½d. per lb.

Brunak, 5d. per lb.

Carbolacene, ½d. per lb.

Chloride of ammonia (in tablet form), 15 per cent.

Crystal-silver fat, 1d. per lb. (cocoa-butter).

Ebulliometer (an instrument for determining the alcohol in wine), free.

Euonymin, free.

Indiarubber hot-water bottles, 15 per cent.

Laseite (substitute for cream of tartar), free.

McKay liquid wax, free.

Pessaries, soluble, preventive or other, 15 per cent.

Phospho citric acid, free.

Saponin, 20 per cent. (foaming powder).

Saxin. Duty to be charged on a standard of 600 times the sweetness of sugar.

Vinegar (in bottles). Duty to be charged on actual contents, except where cases of six or twelve bottles contain 1½ to 1¾ gal., such cases to be charged as reputed 2 gals.

SPARROW-POISONING.—Mr. Aston, chemist to the Agricultural Department of New Zealand, has published the following dry method of poisoning grain: Ten pounds of good sound wheat is thoroughly damped with fresh milk, so that the whole grain is wet, but not dripping with moisture.

Five-sixths of an ounce (avoirdupois) of powdered strychnine, not too fine, is then gradually shaken on to the grain, the whole being constantly stirred. When all the strychnine is mixed in, the grain may be immediately laid. This is best done by laying a good train of chaff, without any oats, to attract attention. The poisoned grain is then very lightly sprinkled on the chaff. The best results are obtained by laying the poisoned grain on roadways near trees. Two precautions are necessary in using the dry method—(1) The grain must be spread as soon after mixing as possible; (2) it must not be spread too thickly. The method is very successful.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.—Seven new regulations under the N.S.W. Public Health Act, 1902, came into operation on June 18. The antiseptics mentioned in the orders are formic aldehyde, boric acid, hydrofluoric acid, sulphurous acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, and preparations of these substances. No more than one antiseptic is allowed to be used in any one sample of food. Antiseptics are practically prohibited in the following articles, only $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. per lb. or pint being allowed, or 1 part in 7,000,000: Aerated waters, butter, potted foods, cream, cheese, condensed and concentrated milk, canned foods, conserves, cordials, condiments, foods (canned and bottled), fruits (preserved or fresh, and their products in general), fish (fresh), hop-beers, jams, jellies, milk (including condensed and concentrated), preserved fruits, pickles, sauces, syrups, temperance drinks in general, and vinegars. The preservatives allowed are: In beer, cider, and perry, sulphurous acid 1½ gr. per pint; in flesh foods and their products, sulphurous acid 1½ gr. per lb.; in preserved fish, bacon, and ham, sulphurous acid 1½ gr. per lb., or boric acid 10 gr. per lb.; in milk or cream, not for consumption as such, boric acid 10 gr. per pint; in butter, nothing in Regulation 27 is to authorise the mixture of boric acid with butter, but Regulation 28 reads, "Boric acid may be mixed with butter in proportions not exceeding 35 gr. per lb." Labels.—Food containing an antiseptic must be labelled on the outside of the vessel or parcel, with the words that follow, on a white ground in black letters not smaller than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch—

This food is mixed with _____, and contains _____ grains of _____ to the pint. _____ to the pound.

The blanks are to be filled with the name and quantity of the antiseptic or antiseptic preparation.

East Indian News.

Poisonings in BOMBAY.—Last month a Hindu boy, living in Bombay, aged twelve, was found unconscious, and on removal to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He died in the hospital. Two Pardesis were removed to the same hospital a few days later, suffering from symptoms of datura-poisoning. The parties were recent arrivals in Bombay from Goregaum, whence they had brought rice and pulse for "kitcheree." The dish was cooked and partaken of by both, and a short time after they became ill. It is believed that datura must have got mixed up with the "kitcheree."

COCAINE AND THE ABKARI ACT.—In the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, on June 16, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal by the Government of Bombay in the case of *Imperator v. Jamsetjee Cowasjee Cama*, manager of Messrs. Spencer & Co., trading in Bombay as chemists and druggists, who had been charged, at the instance of the Bombay Abkari Department, with selling $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of cocaine without a licence, thereby contravening Clause G of Section 43 of the Abkari Act. On February 6 last he was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that intoxication by cocaine must be proved to be similar to intoxication by bhang, alcohol, and ganja. The theory of the prosecution was that cocaine is poisonous; therefore, it could not be held to be intoxicating in the same sense as bhang, alcohol, or ganja. The Acting Chief Justice pronounced the decision of the Court.

He said "intoxication" should be construed in its popular sense, and it had been amply proved that cocaine is an intoxicating drug. The Lower Court's decision was reversed, and, as this was only a test-case, the Appeal Court imposed upon the accused a nominal fine of £1. Since the decision the sale of cocaine in the Drug Bazaar has stopped.

Colonial and Foreign News.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.—In an address delivered by the Chancellor of Manitoba University at a recent convocation for granting degrees, it was announced that "another college has recently been added to those already affiliated to the university, the College of Pharmacy of Manitoba, established in Winnipeg under the supervision of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province."

GERMAN ALKALI.—U.S. Consul B. H. Warner writes from Leipzig that new alkali-deposits have been found in the province of Saxony, Germany. Test-holes were bored by the Grossesterhausen sugar-factory and by the Prussian Government, with the understanding that the first to strike alkali-deposits was to have the option on a tract of 568 acres. The results have shown that a new field of considerable commercial importance will soon be opened.

A GUM-ARABIC SUBSTITUTE.—Large quantities of a kind of resin, called in Spanish "Goma brea," are being shipped from Chili to the French ports. This vegetable-glue is said to be an excellent substitute for gum arabic. The plant of the "Goma brea" grows in the forests of Salta and west of Santiago de Chili. The gum is easy of extraction, and the natives use it for various purposes. The exportation of this article has already commenced on a regular scale, and is likely to show a large development, as it is said to equal gum arabic in properties, and it is much cheaper.

JAPANESE OPIUM.—Among the papers recently communicated to the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan was one on the state of opium-manufacture in Osaka Fu, by Mr. S. Tsujioka. The author states in former times opium was manufactured in different districts of Japan, but lately its manufacture is almost limited to Osaka Fu, and the amount of production reached its height in the nineteenth and twentieth year of Meiji, and from that time it decreased gradually till it reached its lowest limit in the thirty-second year of Meiji. From that year it increased more or less, at the same time its quality becoming better. The increase or the decrease of its production not only depends upon the method of its valuation, but also upon the low limit of the percentage of morphine obtainable. Since the method of estimating the content of morphine has a great relation to the valuation of opium, it is important to investigate that method, and the author believes that the method adopted in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia is the one which is superior to all others known at present.

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at Toronto, Ontario, on June 10 and 11, and was the largest and most representative of any which has yet taken place. The entire territory from Halifax, N.S., to Winnipeg, Man., was represented, and the Vancouver members, although not able to attend, signified their willingness to support heartily any measures adopted by the Association. The following resolution was passed:

That, foreseeing the material benefits, corrective and preventive, that will accrue to the retail trade, and through them indirectly to ourselves, by the universal adoption of the plan of sale, of proprietary articles known as the Price Restrictive Plan, this Association hereby heartily endorses the plan and urges all manufacturers to put this plan into effect with respect to their manufactures, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

Other business was transacted and pleasure-parties were formed. The officers elected for 1903-4 are: Hon. President, Mr. H. H. Lyman (Montreal); President, Mr. F. C. Simson (Halifax, N.S.); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. G. H. Clarkson (Toronto), D. W. Bole (Winnipeg, Man.), and C. W. Tinling (Hamilton, Ontario); Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Elliot (Toronto); Secretary, Mr. J. Mattinson (London, Ontario).

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, July 1. The Vice-President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery) presided, and the other members of Council present were Messrs. P. Kelly, J. E. Connor (Newry), R. Blair (Cork), T. N. Moffitt (Belfast), Vincent Johnston, J. Smith, W. F. Wells, W. J. Baxter (Coleraine), P. N. White (Sligo), G. Brown, T. Batt, and Professor Tichborne.

The first business on the agenda-paper was the

CO-OPTION OF A MEMBER OF COUNCIL

in the room of Mr. G. H. Grindley, deceased.

Mr. KELLY proposed Mr. D. M. Watson (Dublin) for the vacancy.

Mr. SMITH seconded.

Mr. BLAIR asked who was the candidate who received the highest number of votes, without being successful, at the last election.

Mr. WELLS said it had been an unwritten law of the Society since its establishment that on no occasion had they co-opted as a member of the Council anybody who had been rejected by the voters. It had never happened on any occasion, though there had been desirable members in the position in question, and he thought they ought to adhere to the practice.

Mr. BLAIR: I press my question. I want to know who received the highest number of votes without being elected.

Mr. WELLS: I mention the matter before the name is given, because it would be invidious to do so afterwards.

The REGISTRAR: Mr. Bernard.

Mr. BLAIR: I propose that Mr. Bernard be co-opted.

The motion was not seconded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT put the motion for the co-option of Mr. Watson, which was carried, Mr. Blair dissenting.

THE KING!

On the motion of Mr. BAXTER, seconded by Mr. CONNOR, the President, the Vice-President, and the ex-President were appointed to present the address of the Council to the King on his arrival in Dublin.

THE LIMERICK SCHOOL.

The Schools Committee reported that they did not recommend the recognition of the Limerick Technical School, as they had had no evidence as to its syllabus.

Mr. WELLS: We are not satisfied with the technical schools. They do not teach pharmaceutical chemistry at all.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It has been usual for some member of the Council to inspect the school which seeks recognition.

Mr. WELLS said it would be best to reject the application for the present.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Joseph Farrington, of Dolphins Barn, Dublin, was elected a member of the Society.

Other reports having been dealt with, the remaining business was the

APPOINTMENT OF AN EXAMINER

to conduct the pharmaceutical and general chemistry division of the Licence examination. There were three applications.

Mr. BAXTER said he had much pleasure in moving that Mr. David S. Jardin be elected. He did so without intending to disparage the qualifications of the other candidates. Mr. Jardin had attained a distinguished position in the College of Science as well as in the department in which the Council required an examiner, and he had no doubt they would elect him unanimously as he was one of their own men.

Professor TICHBORNE said he was glad to have the privilege of seconding the motion. He would not have gone out of his way to do so but for the very high opinion he entertained of Mr. Jardin's attainments in both general and pharmaceutical chemistry. He (Professor Tichborne) could personally vouch for him in these respects for he had constantly entrusted him with work of great importance which he had performed in the most satisfactory way. He was a pharmaceutical chemist, and the least they could do was to elect him unanimously.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.



THE venue this year of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is such as to tempt a journalist to indulge at great length in a preliminary survey of the district. But, as the title of this article indicates, our aim will be to present the salient features of Bristol in a concise form, emphasising only the more interesting points, and particularly such associations as have pharmaceutical importance.

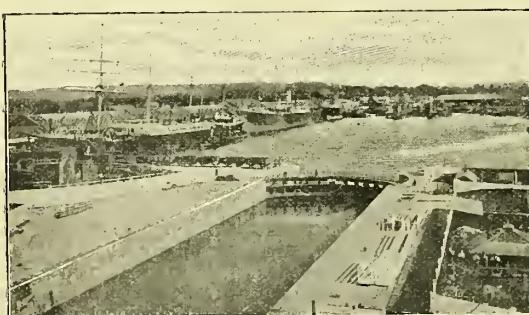
Bristol is situated at the junction of the Avon and Frome, seven miles from the Bristol Channel, and is partly in Gloucester and partly in Somerset, although it was constituted a county by Edward III. Bristol was made a city in 1684. In 1831 the city had a population of 105,528, in 1871 this had increased to 181,782, whilst the last census shows the extraordinary increase to 328,842 inhabitants. It is fair, however, to point out that the boundaries of the city have been extended of late years. Apart from the question of population, there are other factors which show that Bristol is in the front as regards commercial enterprise, and this is bound to ensure still further progress. The docks within the port of Bristol are owned by the Corporation of Bristol and managed by a committee of nineteen members elected annually by that body. The oldest of the docks is the one situated in the heart of the city—the City Dock—with a water area of eighty-three acres. The Avonmouth Dock, on

illustrated by the following figures, supplied to us by Mr. H. J. Spear, of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce :

Year ending April 30	Tonnage	Dues
1800	180,000	8,582
1810	219,030	23,935
1820	294,360	28,243
1830	428,620	33,486
1840	482,200	35,036
1850	643,217	28,444
1860	711,693	40,940
1870	949,051	55,244
1880	1,173,373	54,877
1890	1,293,373	86,693
1900	1,611,730	118,124

THE TRAMWAY SYSTEM

in Bristol is an important factor in the modern life of the city. The system adopted is the Thomson-Houston overhead electric, and some fifty-one miles of track are in use. The



AVONMOUTH DOCK.

the Gloucestershire side of the Avon, six and a half miles below Bristol, is nineteen acres in extent; but in 1901 the citizens at a public poll approved by 25,251 votes to 9,377 of an extension of the Avonmouth. The extension—the Royal Edward Dock—in course of construction, will by 1907 have added an area of thirty acres to the docks at Avonmouth. There is also the Portishead Dock, on the Somerset side of the Avon, about nine miles below Bristol, which has an area of twelve acres. The growth of the port is best



ST. AUGUSTINE'S BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY CENTRE.

tramway centre is at St. Augustine's Bridge, the large open space having been formed by covering over the end of the floating harbour, when a fixed bridge was erected in place of the old drawbridge, the cost of the improvement being 63,000*l.* The statues erected here are of Edward Colston, one of the benefactors of Bristol, and Edmund Burke, who represented the city in Parliament from 1774 to 1780.

The most conspicuous landmark in Bristol is probably the Cabot Tower, on the top of Brandon Hill. It was erected in 1897 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of that portion of America which is now called the United States. John Cabot and his son Sebastian were both citizens of Bristol, the ship *Matthew* sailing on her voyage of discovery from Bristol in May, 1497. The tower cost 3,300*l.*, and affords from its summit a magnificent panorama of the city and neighbourhood. At night the tower is lighted by brilliant arc lights, a custom which originated at the visit of Queen Victoria to Bristol in 1899.

Steam communication between Bristol and Ireland commenced as far back as 1826, and the first regular line of steamships from this country to the United States was from the port of Bristol in 1838, the voyage occupying a little over fifteen days. In this connection we may be excused if we mention that at the meeting of the British Association at Bristol in 1838, Dr. Lardner, speaking of the Bristol scheme of building a steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic, declared that the enterprise was "quixotic." He produced apparently unassailable calculations to show that 2,080 miles is the longest run a steamer could take without requiring fresh coal-supplies. Scientific men even now frequently assume a dogmatic attitude, and as a warning it will suffice to state that Dr. Lardner some six years afterwards went over to the United States in a steamship.

Bristol, from an archaeological point of view, is the most interesting city in the "West Country." The streets of the older parts are still the busiest in the city, but too narrow for trams to traverse them. The quaintest way is probably St. Mary-le-Port Street, but visitors to the Conference should not fail to notice the old Dutch house in High Street, really imported from Holland, the old gateway under the Tower of St. John's, and beyond it Christmas Steps, which were "stepped, done, and finished September, 1669," and the four old brass pillars or tables outside the Exchange in Corn Street, which belonged to the Tolzey, the forerunner of the present Exchange. Three of them bear dates 1594, 1625, and 1631. The pillars, known locally as the "nails," were used by the merchants for making payments, and from this is said to have originated the expression "paying on the nail." Southeby was born at No. 9 Wine Street. In Marsh Street is the Hall of the Merchant Venturers, a guild established in 1551, and formerly filling an important part in the com-

remant of an earlier church, is a rich piece of Norman architecture. The Mayor's Chapel, across the green, is a gem of Gothic architecture. The statue of Queen Victoria at the corner of the green is a memorial of the 1887 Jubilee. Temple Church, near the station, is noticeable for its leaning tower—four feet out of the perpendicular—and St. Stephen's Church, near the tramway centre, is noted for its stately tower.

CHATTERTON.

To many persons Bristol is known simply as the birthplace of the "marvellous boy," Thomas Chatterton, so that a few words about his career will not be out of place.



THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Chatterton, the posthumous son of a schoolmaster, was born in 1752. His uncle was sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, and as a child Chatterton was constantly in and about the church. After a few years at the Colston School, Chatterton was apprenticed to a solicitor. His association with St. Mary Redcliffe Church had made the boy familiar with heraldic escutcheons and the history of the Canynges, who are buried there, and gave him the idea of attributing some quaint poems he composed to Thomas Rowley, an imaginary friend and confessor of Wm. Canynges. In 1768, when Bristol Bridge was opened, he contributed to *Farley's Journal* an account of the opening of the bridge of 1248, which he alleged he found in the muniment-room of the church. The MS. is now in the British Museum. When Horace Walpole published his "Anecdotes of Painting," in 1769, Chatterton sent him a manuscript, which he said he had found, containing an account of "The Ryse of Peyncteyng in England," but Walpole seems to have treated the boy somewhat shabbily when he found out that the communication came from a poor solicitor's clerk. Chatterton moved to London in 1770, being assisted by a subscription got up by his friends, and lived the life of a literary hack. Wm. Barrett (1733-1789), a Bristol surgeon, who wrote a "History of Bristol," was a patron of Chatterton, and was supplied with much material for his book on Bristol. The circumstance that

Chatterton wrote the old manuscripts himself is now fairly well established, and makes Barrett's history of literary, rather than archaeological, value. Chatterton first lodged in Shoreditch, but afterwards moved to Brook Street, Holborn, and it was here that in 1770, after a few months in London, he committed suicide. "The Death of Chatterton" is a well-known picture in the Tait Gallery.



BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

mercial enterprise of the city. It has a considerable income, but now takes a similar position in everyday affairs to what the London city companies do.

Of ancient churches there are many in Bristol. The Cathedral, opposite College Green and near the Conference headquarters, is of the Decorated order, but the Elder Lady Chapel is Early English, and the Chapter House, a

The poison which caused his death is said by Barrett to have been laudanum, although Croft says it was arsenic, obtained at a Holborn apothecary's shop. Chatterton was buried in a graveyard which occupied part of the site of Farringdon Market. Chatterton's lyrics now rank amongst the finest in the language. Dr. Johnson, who never wasted praise, said of him, "This is the most extraordinary young man that has encountered my knowledge." He marvelled how the "young whelp" could have written the Rowley manuscripts. A monument was erected to Chatterton in 1840 outside the north porch of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, but owing to the objections of the vicar it was taken down a few years afterwards, and re-erected in 1857 on unconsecrated ground on the north-east side of the church.

ST. MARY REDCLIFFE.

Apart from the association of this church with Chatterton, it should certainly be visited as it is a singularly beautiful example of Perpendicular architecture. The muniment-room, where Chatterton said he found the Rowley manuscripts, is over the north porch, and the Canynges monuments are in the south aisle of the nave and south transept. On one of the piers of the tower hangs the armour of Sir William

spanned the Thames at Charing Cross, the bridge was completed in 1864. The bridge had a few years ago acquired a rather gruesome reputation as a place of suicide, but of late



THE AVON WITH THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.



ST. MARY REDCLIFFE—SOUTH VIEW.

Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, and in the belfry there is a huge whalebone which the Cabots brought home from one of their voyages.

CLIFTON.

The charming suburb of Bristol is noted for its college, downs, and suspension-bridge. An easy way of approaching Clifton is by electric tram to Hotwells. The tram terminus is at the entrance of the Clifton Rocks Railway, an inclined railway running up a tunnel cut out of the solid rock. The district of Hotwells is so called from a warm spring which enjoyed a great reputation a couple of centuries ago. The spring now supplies the newly constructed grand pump-room at the top of the cliff. Great things are expected from this attraction to Clifton, and it certainly deserves from its completeness to rank amongst the finest hydropathic establishments of the country. The suspension-bridge is a single span of 700 feet across the gorge, and is 250 feet above the Avon. The history of the bridge is a curious one. A fund was started to build a bridge by a bequest of 1,000*l.* in 1754. This was to accumulate till at compound interest it reached 10,000*l.* When it was decided to build a bridge in 1829 Telford, the designer of the famous bridge over the Menai Straits, advised that a greater span than 600 feet should not be attempted, but eventually Brunel's design was selected. The first abutment on the Leigh Woods side of the river was finished in 1840, but, the funds being exhausted, the works were suspended till 1860, when a modified scheme was taken in hand, and using parts of the old Hungerford Bridge which

years the parapet has been made unclimbable and other means adopted to prevent such desecration of one of the most beautiful spots in England. The view from the centre of the bridge can be enjoyed by payment of a toll of 2*d.* return. Beyond the bridge on the Clifton side are the lovely Clifton and Durdham Downs of 450 acres, which have done much to make the reputation of Clifton as a health-resort. Clifton College, where about 700 boys are being



CLIFTON DOWNS.

educated, was opened in 1862, and has had an exceptionally successfully career. Close to the College are

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

where high tea is to be dispensed to the conferees on July 29. The Bristol and Clifton Zoological Garden Society was established in 1835, with a capital of 7,500*l.* The present site of twelve acres was opened to the public in 1836, and the climate of Clifton has proved most favourable for the rearing of beasts, birds, and fishes, as well as trees and ferns.

THE INDUSTRIES

of Bristol are varied. Formerly sugar-refining was the most important, but now the manufacture of boots and clothing is the staple industry. The tobacco-trade is a flourishing one, the principal works being those of Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills and Messrs. Edwards, Ringer & Bigg, now incorporated in the Imperial Tobacco Company. Sir W. H. Wills, son of W. D. Wills, one of the founders of the firm, is chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company and was formerly member of Parliament for Bristol (E.). Sir E. P.

Wills and Sir Frederick Wills are sons of H. O. Wills, the other founder. Sir Frederick Wills has been member of Parliament for Bristol (N.) since 1900. The cocoa and chocolate works of Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons (Limited) and Messrs. Packer (Limited) employ several thousand persons.

FRY'S COCOA-WORKS

are of particular interest to chemists and druggists, and the pleasant smell of chocolate can be detected in the neighbourhood of the extensive works. The date of the origin of the present firm of J. S. Fry & Sons is given as 1728, that being the date of the establishment of Walter Churchman's chocolate-works in Bristol. In 1730 Churchman was granted the sole right to use an engine invented by him for the "expeditious, fine, and clean making of chocolate," the machine being for cleaning and separating the husks of cocoa by means of fans and crushers. The process was a secret one, and after the death of Churchman and his son the mill and works in Broadmead were sold to Joseph Fry. This Joseph Fry (1728-1787) was an apothecary. He had been apprenticed to a Basingstoke doctor, and settled in Bristol about 1748. He seems to have gone in for making chocolate before he bought Churchman's factory, but always called himself an apothecary. The firm was styled Fry, Vaughan & Co., and when Joseph Fry died it became Anna Fry & Son. The son was Joseph Storrs Fry (1766-1835), whose three sons, Joseph, Francis, and Richard, were partners with him, the firm being J. S. Fry & Sons, as at present designated. Sir Edward Fry, P.C., is a son of the Joseph Fry last referred to, a brother being the Right Hon. Lewis Fry, who was member of Parliament for North Bristol. The original Joseph Fry was a man of many parts; besides being an apothecary and cocoa-maker, he was a partner in the soap-making firm of Fry, Fripp & Co., the predecessors of Christopher Thomas Brothers, the present well-known Bristol soap-boilers. He was also connected with a type-founding firm in Queen Street, London, and had chemical-works at Battersea. It is interesting to note that Joseph Storrs Fry, who engaged in the cocoa business till middle age, brought out a facsimile of Tyndale's New Testament, 1525, from the only perfect copy known to exist, which belongs to the Baptist College, Bristol. The firm of J. S. Fry & Sons now employ about fifteen hundred workers.

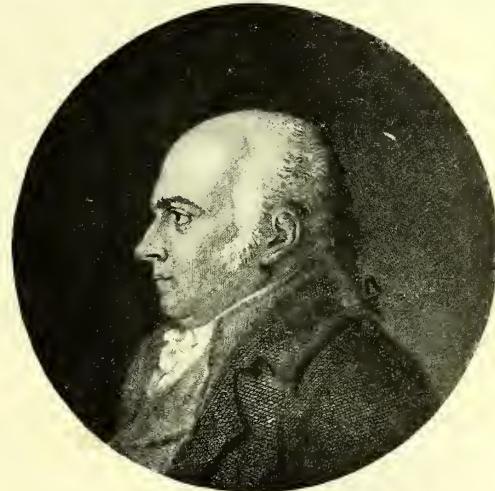
An early industry for which Bristol was noted in the eighteenth century was the manufacture of zinc and brass. Wm. Champion, of Bristol, obtained a patent in 1737 for making zinc from blonde, which he unsuccessfully petitioned the Privy Council to renew when it expired in 1751. Large fireclay crucibles were used in separating the zinc, and the method is that known as distillation *per descensum*. The process involved an excessive amount of fuel, and only a comparatively small proportion of zinc could be produced. It is now entirely superseded. The invention of the method of making shot by pouring melted metal from a height is also ascribed to Wm. Watts, a Bristol plumber, in 1782. It was revealed to him in a dream.

BRISTOL WORTHIES.

Among the persons of note who have been born or lived in Bristol are Sir Thomas Lawrence, a President of the Royal Academy; Henry Hallam, the historian; Hannah More; Dr. Bright (discoverer of Bright's disease); and S. T. Coleridge. Coleridge lived at Bristol from 1794 to 1816, when he placed himself under the care of Mr. Gillman, of Highgate, with the object of curing himself of the drug-habit. He must have been a good customer at some of the Clifton pharmacies, as he is said to have averaged "2 quarts of laudanum" a week. Mr. George Müller, the founder of the well-known orphanages, laboured many years at Bristol. The Müller orphanages—supported by faith—are at Ashley Down, and are best visited on Wednesdays. We must not forget to mention amongst Bristol worthies Dr. Thomas Dover (1660-1742), whose name is immortalised as a synonym for pulv. ipecac. co. Though not a Bristolian, Dr. Dover was in practice at the Western seaport in 1684, and in 1696 we hear of him offering his services as physician to the workhouse. In 1708 he sailed from Bristol as surgeon to the ships *Duke* and *Duchess* on a privateering voyage round the world. Dr. Dover has left an account of this voyage, and mentions that 180 of the crew were down at one time with

plague. The treatment was to liberally bleed the men and dose them with acid, sulph. dil. This method seems to have been fairly successful, as only eight of the crew died. It was on this voyage that Alexander Selkirk, a shipwrecked sailor and the original of Robinson Crusoe, was found and rescued at Juan Fernandez in 1709.

A century later the most prominent medical man in Clifton was Dr. Thomas Beddoes (1760-1808). He had lectured at Oxford on chemistry and philosophy, and was one of the English admirers of Mayow, whose theory of combustion he helped to make known. Beddoes settled in Clifton in 1793, with a view to establishing a pneumatic institute for the treatment of chronic diseases, such as consumption, asthma, and cancer, by the inhalation of gases. He wished to use the method on a large scale, and a house in Dowry Square was fitted up. James Watt constructed the apparatus, at a cost of 2,500*l.*, the money being raised by Thomas Wedgwood and other sympathisers. The institute was opened in 1798, and patients were put into rooms containing large proportions of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, or carbonic-acid gas, as might be indicated by the disease. Another apparatus used was a dusting-box, in which mechanical means were employed to make a dusty atmosphere with charcoal or powdered cinchona. The institute failed in its object—perhaps because the cases treated were chronic, as the benefits of oxygen-inhalation are now sufficiently appreciated—but it is



DR. THOMAS BEDDOES.

memorable as having fostered the genius of young Humphry Davy, who had charge of the chemical-laboratory. It was here, in 1799, that Davy discovered nitrous-oxide gas. The institution was virtually given up when Dr. Beddoes removed to London in 1801. He died the next year. His son, Dr. T. Lovell Beddoes (1803-1849), is known for his poetical works and his eccentricity.

Dr. Thomas Beddoes may be looked upon as one of the founders of

THE BRISTOL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

He initiated a movement in 1797 for delivering a course of anatomical lectures. A school of anatomy was founded, but collapsed in a short time. In 1806 Mr. Thomas Shute built an anatomical theatre at the end of College Street, and a rival establishment was opened over the Cathedral cloisters in 1813. Eventually an amalgamation took place, and the result is the present Medical School, which began its first session on October 14, 1833. In 1892 the Medical School was incorporated as the medical department of the University College, and a new wing opened for its accommodation.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

in Tyndall's Park, and in the lecture-hall of which the Conference will meet, originated in some evening classes promoted with the idea of providing higher technical training for young persons intended for manufacturing and commercial pursuits. The first session of the College was

opened in October, 1876, and now there are complete faculties of arts and science and medicine. The principal is Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., who will welcome the Conference on July 28. The professor of chemistry is Dr. Sydney Young, F.R.S., who is one of the most brilliant



Photo by Elliott & Fry.]

DR. SYDNEY YOUNG, F.R.S.

turer and initiator of the course on pharmaceutics. The classes in this subject have been a distinct success—so much so that for next session (beginning in October) the



MR. O. C. M. DAVIS, B.Sc.

1859, the Major in 1934, and is also a Fellow of the Chemical Society. The bandsome building on the other side of College Street is the Grammar School, which was founded in 1531, and, unlike the University College, is endowed.

The question of education naturally leads on to a consideration of the

BRISTOL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

as in the early days many efforts were made to establish courses of instruction for chemists. The Association was founded in 1869, at a meeting held at the Philosophical Institution on September 20. A list of those present is interesting, some of them being well-known names in pharmacy. These were: R. B. Giles, R. W. Giles, G. F. Schacht, W. W. Stoddart, F. R. Martin, J. Stroud, J. Pitman, J. Mortimer, G. T. Warner, J. Taplin, H. Mattewbs, W. C. Dowell, C. Townsend, J. Boucher, C. Boorne, A. W. Warren,

E. Player, H. E. Harding, A. Hodder, H. Fardon, E. Peacock, H. La Trobe, W. Lacey, R. M. Hatch, and W. Berry. Mr. Stoddart was elected the first President, and courses of lectures for the students were arranged almost at once. Mr. Joseph Ince in 1871 presented to the Association one of the books of autograph prescriptions which he had collected and arranged. The second President was Mr. Charles Townsend. Dr. Tilden became a member of the Association when he went from Bloomsbury Square to Clifton College in 1871, and in the early days read one or two papers before the members. Mr. J. W. White, who is now President, is proprietor of the firm of Giles, Scbact & Co.; and Mr. H. E. Boorne, who recently succeeded Mr. B. Keene in the secretaryship, is the son of Mr. Charles Boorne, the convener of the first meeting of the Association.

THE EARLIEST CHEMIST

connected with Bristol of whom we have been able to find any record is Thomas Norton, who flourished about 1477. He was a native of Bristol, and was probably born in the family mansion, which stood on the site now occupied by St. Peter's Hospital (formerly the Mint and now the Guardians' office), close to St. Peter's Church, the mother-church of Bristol. Fuller, in his "Worthies," says that Norton "boasted bimself to be so great a proficient in chemistry that he learned it to perfection in forty days." He is said to have twice succeeded in discovering the elixir of life, but the precious liquid was stolen on both occasions. Norton was probably the author of "The Ordinal of Alchemy." But little occurs in the records of Bristol as to druggists until 1756, when Giles Baily, a druggist, was Mayor. In 1777, during a panic of incendiaryism, the warehouse of James Morgan, druggist, Corn Street, was lighted by "Jack the Painter" who ended on the gallows. James Morgan was Mayor in 1793, and his brother John filled the same office in 1799.

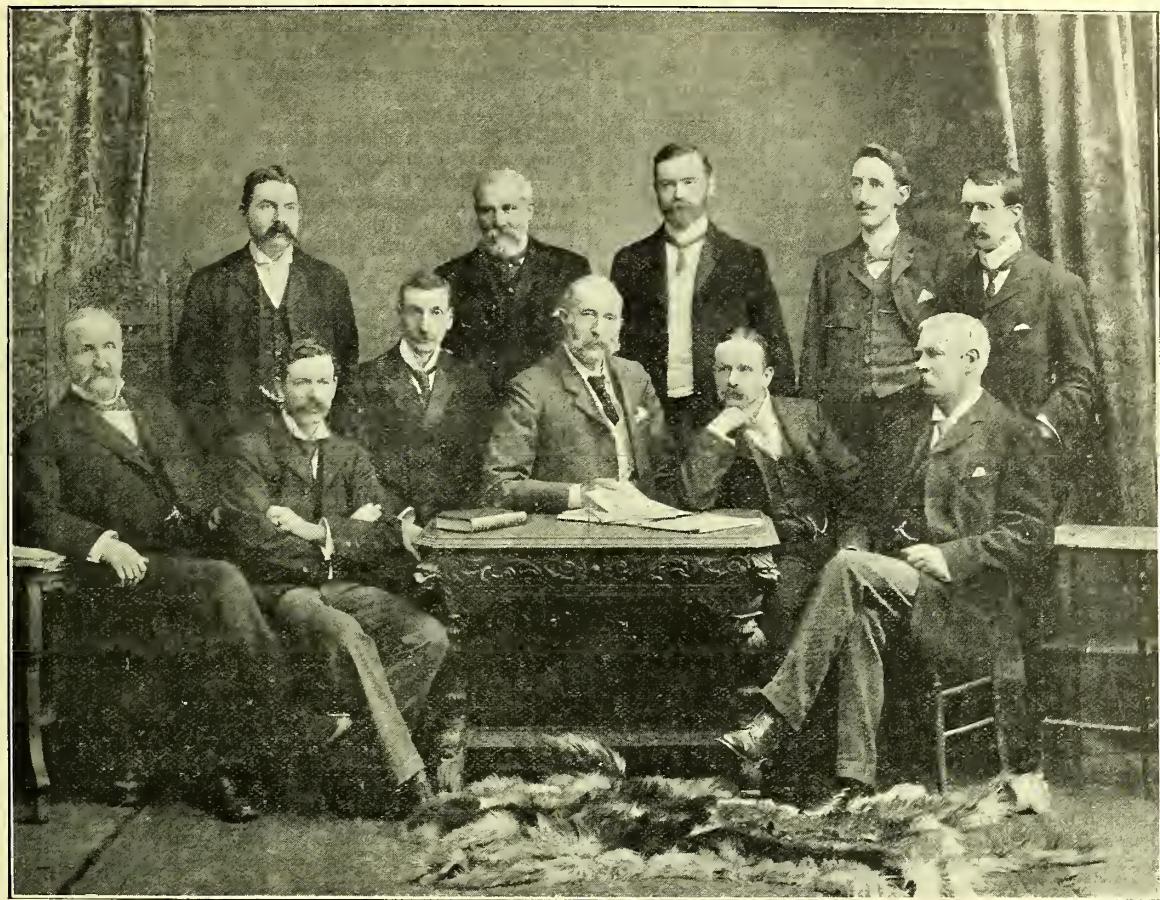
Among the distinguished chemists of later date whom Bristol has produced is William Herapath, an analyst and toxicologist, who died in 1868. He was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society and a founder of the Chemical Society. Herapath is best known as an expert on poisons, his first *cause célèbre* being in 1835, when he proved the presence of arsenic in a woman who was murdered at Bristol. He was engaged for the defence in the Rugeley poisoning-case in 1856. The name of Dr. W. B. Herapath, his eldest son, and also an eminent toxicologist, is connected with the curious crystalline compound berapatbite, or iodooquinine sulphate, which he discovered. The crystals of this compound possess all the properties which tourmalines possess in polarising light. Dr. W. B. Herapath died at Bristol in the same year as his father.

Another public analyst, who was also in business as a pharmaceutical chemist in Bristol, was William Walter Stoddart (1824-1880). Mr. Stoddart was apprenticed to Mr. Hodgkinson, and was for six years assistant with Steel & Smith, of Bath, soon afterwards opening a business at Bristol. He served on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1868 to 1875, and was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Liverpool, 1870, and Edinburgh, 1871. Mr. Stoddart took an active part in the foundation of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Association, and was the first President of the Association, afterwards conducting classes in the *materia medica*, chemistry, and botany of the *Pharmacopœia*. One of his earliest Conference papers was on the purity of quinine sulphate.

Some other worthies we shall refer to in subsequent articles.

THE TRIP TO BATH

for tea on July 28 will enable members of the Conference to see the chief points of interest of Bath—a town of about 50,000 inhabitants. It has been described as a city of crescents and terraces, and the fact that the houses are substantially built of oolite, which is plentiful in the neighbourhood, gives a very stately appearance to the town. Bath owes its name to the hot mineral springs, the water of which is of a temperature of about 120° F. The Pump-room, where tea is to be provided, is close to the Abbey Church. The Roman Baths are the property of the Corporation, and it will be remembered that Professor Dewar has found the gas evolved to contain a large proportion of helium; in fact, it is



LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. J. W. White (Chairman) is sitting in the centre behind the table, Mr. H. E. Matthews (Treasurer) is standing in the centre of the back row, whilst Mr. H. E. Boorne (Secretary) is the second gentleman in the front row counting from the right-hand side. The other members of the committee are Messrs. G. T. Turner (between Mr. Broome and the Chairman), E. F. Young, J. Chandler, E. W. Hill, A. L. Taylor, B. Allen, J. G. Plumley, and J. T. Good.

the most plentiful source of that element. The Abbey Church is built on the site of an older church, and was consecrated in 1616. The ladders on the west front refer to a dream of Bishop King, who rebuilt the Abbey. The west window and roof of the choir are the chief features of the interior, and there are monuments to Beau Nash (who did so much to popularise Bath) and to Malthus, the political economist.

THURSDAY'S EXCURSION

is practically a day in the Forest of Dean. From Temple Meads Station the train is to be taken to Speech House Station. The route is *via* the Severn Tunnel, which is, perhaps, the greatest triumph of railway-engineering in this country, the difficulties of construction being infinitely greater than those encountered in making the London tube-railways. The tunnel, which has been opened for traffic for about sixteen years, is over four miles long, and cost nearly two million pounds to construct. The tunnel goes beneath the bed of the Severn at varying depths, the crown of the arch being in parts 100 feet below the bed of the river. The Forest of Dean was formerly a royal domain, like the New Forest, and even now the Crown lands comprise over 22,000 acres. The Romans worked the iron-mines in the forest, and to-day the mining of coal and iron is the leading industry. It is, however, the large tracts of picturesque woodland which members of the Conference will see; the trees are chiefly oaks and beeches. Speech House Hotel, where luncheon is to be provided, was completed in 1680

for holding courts for the adjustment of disputes relating to mines and other matters connected with the rights of the Forest. The Court-room, in which the Verderer's Court is held, is on the ground-floor, and is decorated with the heads of the last of the fallow deer of the Forest, which were killed in 1850. Near the Speech House there are many pleasant walks, such as the Holly Wood and the Spruce Drive; but visitors will probably not have much time to spare, as Tintern is to be visited after luncheon. Tintern Abbey, on the banks of the Wye, is one of the most famous monastic ruins in England. The abbey was founded by Walter de Clare in 1131, but the church, judging by its architectural features, Early English and Decorated, is of later date. The church, but for the fact that the roof and central tower are gone, is well preserved, and the recent acquisition of the abbey by the nation should in the future ensure that the buildings are well looked after and that their romantic character is preserved.

GREAT BRITAIN supplied Newfoundland with medicines valued at \$14,700 last year, against \$13,100 in 1901. Canada's share amounted to \$34,000, against \$30,726; and from the United States \$9,856 worth was received, compared with \$8,400 in the previous year.

AN AID TO DIAGNOSIS.—Doctor: "James, did that lady in the waiting-room come in her own carriage or a tramcar?" Servant: "Tramcar, sir." Doctor: "Thanks. I couldn't tell from her dress whether to prescribe three months at Harrogate or sulphur and treacle."

Outings.

The employés of Messrs. A. Greaves & Son, chemists, Chesterfield, held their annual outing on July 1. The party went by char-à-hanc over Owler Bar and by Froggatt Edge to Monsal Dale. After a short stop at the Dale they proceeded to Ashford-in-the-Water, and had tea at the Bull's Head, afterwards driving on to Bakewell. It was nearly midnight before the pleased excursionists got back to Chesterfield.

The staff of Boots (Limited) at Wallgate, Wigan, had their annual picnic on July 1 to Rufford, where a repast was served at the Hesketh Arms. The rural beauties of the village were explored, and, proving effective stimulants to the appetite, tea was duly appreciated. The lovely day and the varied character of the scenery combined to give a successful result, and everything passed off very well. After a further ramble and the inevitable snapshotting had been done, the return journey was commenced at 8.15, the party arriving in Wigan at ten P.M.

The Exeter employés of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists, Exeter and Bristol, held their annual outing on July 4, a large party going by train to Lynton, thence to Lynmouth by the North Rock Walk and Cliff Railway. The Glen Lyn was visited, and the company afterwards had dinner at the Lyn Valley Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. H. Gadd, J.P., who responded to the toast of "Prosperity and success to the Firm." Brakes subsequently took the party to Watersmeet, and then, returning by the Cliff Railway to Lynton, there was another hill climb before the party took train for Exeter, which was safely reached, after a most enjoyable holiday.

Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited) gave their employés an annual summer outing on Saturday last, July 4. The excursion this year was to Yarmouth. The party left Liverpool Street by a special train at 6.30 A.M., and arrived at Yarmouth by ten o'clock. Dinner and tea were provided at Goode's Hotel, Marine Parade. The toast of "The Firm" was heartily drunk after dinner, and a vote of thanks was passed to the directors. Ideal summer weather prevailed all day, tempered by a cool breeze. The return train left Yarmouth at 7.45, and reached Liverpool Street at 11.45. Altogether it was a most successful excursion, considering that the party travelled 240 miles, yet had nearly ten hours at the seaside.

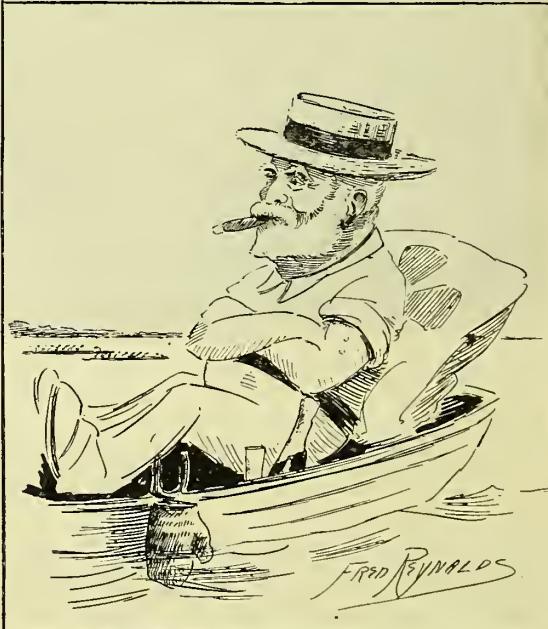
On Saturday, July 4, the annual excursion of the employés of the well-known firm of Stafford Allen & Sons (Limited) took place. The party went by train from Holborn Viaduct, and after nearly two hours' journey reached Malling, a matter of about thirty-six miles, the opportunity given by the railway company to leisurely view the fine scenery en route being much appreciated, although one of the guards was facetiously informed that "we have only got one day's holiday." The dinner was presided over by Mr. William C. Allen, assisted by his eldest son Mr. Malcolm W. Allen, the other directors of the company sending messages of regret that they could not be present. Various places of interest were visited, including the old ahey, Maidstone. The return journey about nine terminated a very pleasant outing.

Messrs. T. Kerfoot & Co.'s staff and employés held their annual picnic on June 27. The party, numbering nearly two hundred, left Ashton by saloon train, and a pleasant journey was made to Chester, where the various places of interest were inspected. The party then proceeded by special steamers up the Dee to Eccleston, where tea was provided. Mr. E. H. Kerfoot occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. J. Fildes, B. Arnfield, W. A. Arhuckle, Joseph Martin, S. W. Herhert, C. J. Henshaw, and John Martin. Letters of apology were read from Messrs. T. F. Morley, E. J. Wilks, S. S. Evans, and R. Harrison, who were unable to be present. Mr. E. H. Kerfoot's welcome to the party on behalf of the firm was suitably responded to by Mr. J. Fildes and others. After the customary toasts, a pleasant evening was spent on the river, the party eventually arriving at Ashton about ten P.M., after a most enjoyable day.

The members of the Aherdeen Pharmaceutical Association, with their wives and friends, held their annual excursion on

Wednesday, July 1, to Potarch one of the many lovely spots on Deeside. Leaving the Granite City by the 8.5 A.M. train, the excursionists arrived at Banchory shortly before nine o'clock, to find glorious weather awaiting them. Embarking on brakies, they were conveyed, by way of Whitestones, along the side of the Feugh to the Shooting Greens, where luncheon was served. After a short ramble among the heather, the journey was resumed, Potarch being reached about 11.30. A stroll by the riverside, and among the woods passed the time till dinner was served in the Potarch Hotel. Mr. Wm. Giles, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and took the opportunity of thanking the members for their support in the recent election of the North British Branch Executive. After dinner games were indulged in (cricket, tug of war, shooting, egg-and-spoon race, &c.), both ladies and gentlemen taking part in all the items. Tea was served about six o'clock by Mrs. Giles and Mrs. Craig. The return was made by Invercannie to Banchory, and Aherdeen was reached about 9.10, everybody thoroughly pleased with the day's outing. The arrangements were made by Messrs. Black, Giles, Mitchell, Reid, and Stephen, who had grateful hearts as well as magnificent weather for their reward.

The Kaleidoscope.



At Henley.

(With apologies to W. E. of that ilk.)

[Mr. Woottton asked on what date would the General Purposes Committee discuss the matter?

The President: Next Wednesday, at three o'clock.

Mr. Carteigh: One minute, please. I have already two committees for next week, and you wouldn't like to take a man away from Henley Regatta! (Laughter.)

—C. & D., July 4, page 32.]

Oh, see me lie on softly-cushioned punt,
Passing the day in unencumbered ease,
Far from the flappings of the Bloomsbury breeze,
Where Wootttons worry and Glyn-Joneses grunt,
And Inland Revenue seeks medicine-stamps
From struggling pharmacists, who trim their lamps
To meet our views and keep the Unknown Law,
While penny-traders raise tumultuous caw,
And live in terror of the vengeful sword
That strikes at them—but misses Dinneford.

Brethren in back shops painfully do writhe,
Wording the label for their liver-pill.
Calmly recline I in the sunshine still,
Heeding not sweep of the Damoclesian scythe.
All around me pleasure—should it not be so?
Struggling poorer brethren answer "Woe!" and "Woe!"

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Pharmaceutical Council

has the opportunity of rendering a valuable service to chemists and druggists, but it will not make up its massive mind to move its dignified body in the direction of Somerset House unless a good deal of outside encouragement is applied. In all occasions of doubt or difficulty or misunderstanding in business, things can be better set straight by an hour's conversation than by reams of correspondence or by months of sulking. A trip across the Channel, or even across the Atlantic, is not grudged by thousands of business men if by taking it some irritating dispute can be settled. What possible harm could result from an interview between polite and intelligent gentlemen on this medicine-stamp question is beyond my comprehension. The Board of Inland Revenue can but at the worst insist on their new claims. But

We are Mysteriously Assured

in some quarters that by paying all these additional three-halfpences, or by publishing all our formulas so that the storeman in the next street may be able to supply our eighteenpenny mixture for ninepence, we are ultimately to find ourselves in a more satisfactory position or to secure some undefined advantages. The reference, I suppose, is to the distinction now being made between apprenticed chemists and companies. If this is the contemplated advantage—and I can think of no other—let us estimate it at its proper value. We have to consider, first, whether we care to pay the price which this vengeance on our rivals will cost us; secondly, whether there is any reasonable probability of this preferential tariff being maintained. And whatever conclusion we come to on these points, how is the wisdom of a deputation to the Board of Inland Revenue affected? The Board's policy in regard to companies is not likely to be influenced by any deputation of pharmacists. But I repeat that whether the Council agree to speak for the trade or not will be largely determined by the number of letters written within the next few days.

The Previous Question

"is explained in two ways," said a Summary paragraph last week. A duplicate explanation is like the two commercial standards which Mr. D'Eyncourt not unreasonably declines to recognise, and though Mr. Boa's exposition did not directly clash with mine, it compelled me to look up my references again. And I find I have to plead guilty to an inaccuracy, though, perhaps, extenuating circumstances will be admitted. I stated that "the previous question" in the House of Commons was "that the question be now put," and that the mover and seconder voted against it. I took that information from Sir Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice" and the Hon. R. Rourke's "Parliamentary Proceedings," both works of standard authority. But I now find that the edition of Sir Erskine May's book which I consulted (the ninth), though it was the latest revised by him, was not actually the latest. In the tenth edition appears a note that on March 20, 1888, the Speaker of the House of Commons directed that the previous question should then be put in a new way—namely, "that the question be *not now* put." He adopted this form because he thought the old practice was akin to the closure motion then recently adopted. In the House of Lords the old formula survives. It may be added that the "Century Dictionary" (1890) and Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary (1901) both give

the old explanation of the term. The former quotes an explanatory passage from Bryce's "American Commonwealth." In all, the Speaker's innovation of 1888 is ignored.

Methylated-soap Liniment

may be sold, but it must be so labelled. That is the net result of Mr. Boot's long and costly fight with the Islington District Council. Mr. Boot may appeal, but even if he should, and should be successful, the only point gained would be that methylated-soap liniment might be sold without the word "methylated" appearing on the label. The decision does not necessarily apply to opodiodoc, which is not a B.P. synonym, but careful chemists will probably in future use labels running "Soap-liniment (opp. deldoc), methylated," when they sell that preparation under either name.

Traditions and Legends,

and of course a good deal of substantial history, are associated with every nook and corner of London, and I sympathise with Mr. Atkins's amiable attempt to soften the stern memories of Bloomsbury by enlisting the ghosts of the old residents of its Square to serve as attractions. I am not sure that the names of Steele and Akenside and Richard Baxter and Hans Sloane are likely to kindle much enthusiasm in this generation, but young Ben D'Israeli tramping from his father's house at No. 6 to the solicitor's office at Old Jewry, dreaming of his brilliant future on the way, is a picturesque figure. Thackeray in his "English Humourists" lingers lovingly over a story of Dick Steele giving a dinner at his house in Bloomsbury Square and pressing the bailiffs who were there for the rent into service as waiters; but there is a better story of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, who also lived in Bloomsbury Square, and who could pay his debts, but did not care to. A man had been mending the pavement in front of his house and had long tried to get his account settled. One day he caught the doctor alighting from his carriage at his door. "Why, you rascal," said Radcliffe, "you spoiled my pavement and covered it with earth." "Ah, doctor," said the mason, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides." The bill was paid.

Bloomsbury

was originally called Blemundsbury; it was the manor of the Blemunds or De Blemontes. The archives of St. Paul's contain a document dated 1379 in which the Dean and Chapter of that church grant to one William de Dighton "a footway of 6 feet through the field called Blemundesbury beginning at the western end of Holburn." As near our own time as 1748 a Duchess of Bedford invites her friends to the Bedford House, at the north of Bloomsbury Square, "to take tea and a walk in the fields." In 1774 there was a farm on the north side of Great Russell Street, held by two old maiden ladies named Capper, who had a lot of trouble with boys who trespassed on the land. And just about a hundred years ago Southey records how he went to the Field of the Forty Foot-steps at the back of Montague House, "about 500 yards east of Tottenham Court Road," to see the foot prints of two brothers who had fought a fatal duel on that spot, and which it was believed it was impossible to obliterate.

REAL IRISH!—A bottle of medicine supplied by a firm of druggists in Ireland bears this label:

CAUTION.—In all medicines for outward application this label is attached to the bottle, in order to distinguish it from others for internal use, but persons unable to read should not be allowed to administer medicines, and never give or take a dose without first perusing the label.

So the *Advertisers' Review* says. We doubt it.

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The Trade Outlook.

THE Board of Trade, by intelligent anticipation, have realised that business-men, equally with politicians, will in the future scrutinise more closely than they have hitherto done the monthly trading accounts of the nation. The realisation

consists in a few slight changes on the 'printed "returns," which show at a glance how we stand. The first page of statistics is now solely devoted to a general summary of trade and shipping, wherein we see imports, exports (British), exports (foreign and Colonial), and imports and exports of bullion and specie for June and for the first half of the year. All this in Table A. Table B is devoted to shipping (foreign trade). Turning over a leaf we find summaries, first a page devoted to imports (value C.I.F.), and another to exports of British and Irish produce (value F.O.B.). The two pages exactly correspond in classification and lineage. There are—

- I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:
(A, B, C, and D sub classes).
- II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:
(A to K sub-classes—11 in all).
- III. Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured:
(A to N sub-classes—17 in all, including three divisions of yarns and textile fabrics).
- IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel-post).

Thus the lines of imports on the left are parallel to exports on the right, the first two pages dealing with the month's trade, and the next two to the trade of the year up to the end of that month. For the politician and statistician nothing could be more convenient, since it shows the position at a glance; and if these influential or learned men should learn wisdom thereby, we feel sure that the mere trader or manufacturer will forgive certain small but important details which are submerged in the "lumping" process.

We give these points prominence because we think it desirable that those in the British drug-trade and its allied branches, who form the opinion of the trade, should know of even small improvements which are made in the monthly returns, with the object of rendering them more attractive. The accounts cost 1s. a month (sometimes less); they are solid fact without comment, and any business-man who cares to spend an hour or two over them once a month will be independent of party leaders and economics partisans when it comes to deciding questions of fiscal policy.

Turning to the trade of the moment, we find that the June imports were better than in 1900 and 1901, and the exports of British goods are also better; but re-exports went down. For the six months we stand well in comparison, the imports being 260,529,889*l.*, or two millions less than in the first six months of last year, and the combined exports 178,570,493*l.*, or ten millions more than last year, seven millions of the ten being our own home manufactures. Keeping to the six months' figures, we note that a million of the increased exports is made up of raw materials, and six and a quarter millions' worth more of manufactures have been exported. The only item which shows a decline is ships. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours have improved by 368,018*l.* in the six months, the total exports, so far, being 6,296,679*l.*, compared with 4,540,002*l.* in imports, which is 251,210*l.* less than in the first half of 1902. We cannot go into much further detail to-day, but we are pleased to note that the item medicines in the exports for June and the six months is good: for June the values were 102,766*l.*, compared with 98,898*l.* in June, 1902, and for the six months 693,725*l.*, which is 37,000*l.* more than in 1902 and 165,000*l.* more than in 1901—a high year. Of the total, 21,049*l.* is British quinine. It may be noted that this year's imports of quinine are abnormally low—viz., 265,770 oz., compared with 831,678 oz. in the first half of 1902. Last month only 3,000 oz. of foreign quinine was imported (cost 158*l.*). This year's exports of foreign quinine amount to 157,624 oz., or a little more than double what was exported during the first six months of 1902.

St. Louis Exhibition.

As we have previously indicated, the British Government is making a very determined effort to have British industries well represented at the great International Exhibition to be held at St. Louis, U.S.A., next year. It must be confessed that British manufacturers are not enthusiastic about exhibitions, and the balance of opinion is against rather than in favour of them as a means of extending business, while the facts that the United States is a strongly protective country, and that not a single article manufactured in Great Britain is permitted to be imported into the United States without payment of a heavy duty do not encourage British manufacturers to participate. It is well to put these objections in the foreground, but the fact should not be overlooked that they are equally applicable to Germany, France, and other countries who do business with the United States, and some of these are making the strongest possible effort to exhibit well. Our Royal Commission recognise that a point has been reached in commercial development and rivalry when it is extremely desirable that the world should know that British industries are not decadent, and they believe this can be magnificently demonstrated at the St. Louis Exhibition. The Commission are offering special inducements to manufacturers, and have entrusted the chemical and pharmaceutical department to a committee consisting of Dr. Boerton Redwood, Mr. Wightman, Mr. T. Tyrer, and Mr. A. G. Salomon. We understand that already this committee have secured exhibits from thirty to forty firms connected with the British chemical-industry, including a few more directly associated with pharmaceutical chemistry. We bring the matter under the notice of others, and may mention that the Commission are making arrangements for a collective exhibit in this department by means of a series of cases appropriately divided, which will give each exhibitor the advantage of an independent exhibit, while showing the visitors the capabilities of this country. There is to be no charge for space, and the expenses of transport and attendance will be to a large extent met. Our experience of the Chicago Exhibition was that many exhibits which were not under the personal attendance of employés of the exhibitors were neglected and dusty. The collective-exhibit arrangement proposed will overcome this great disadvantage, and an endeavour will be made to answer all trade inquiries in respect to the articles exhibited. There will be certain advantages, therefore, in joining the collective arrangement; but we would again remark that the main effort is to get thoroughly representative exhibits of all British industries. Dr. Redwood, who is acting as Chairman of the Chemical Committee, is using every endeavour to make the chemical exhibits worthy of the nation, and he is being ably supported in this by Mr. T. Tyrer and the other members of the committee. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Commission, St. Louis Exhibition, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Spirit-protection.

WHEN Sir Michael Hicks-Beach put a tax upon corn last year he considerably advanced the differential import-duty on alcohol 1*d.* per gal., making the surtax 5*d.* per gal. above and beyond the half-guinea per proof gallon which all spirits pay. His reason for this was that home distillers would have to pay 1*s.* per quarter more for their corn, and although that would only make the spirit half a farthing per proof gallon dearer, nobody complained about the Chancellor of the Exchequer not splitting the penny. Now that the corn-duty has been removed it would only be fair that the 1*d.* put on imported

spirits last year should also be removed. This was expected; but as no sign was given by the Treasury or the Revenue Departments, a letter was addressed to Mr. Ritchie, to which the following reply has been received (dated July 4):

With reference to your letter of the 1st inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to say that after full consideration he decided not to recommend to Parliament any reduction in the import-duty on spirits, and that the Finance Act just passed, therefore, makes no change in the rates fixed by last year's Act.

For some years prior to 1902 it had been maintained by distillers, and admitted by the Board of Inland Revenue, that the surtax of 4d. on foreign spirits was not sufficient to counterbalance the burdens imposed on British traders by Excise restrictions and requirements, and the imposition of the corn-duty must be taken to have been the occasion rather than the cause of the increase of the surtax.

Mr. Ritchie is advised that, notwithstanding the repeal of the corn-duty, the existing surtax is, on the whole, not more than enough to compensate British makers of spirits for the disadvantages to which they are subjected by such restrictions and requirements.

The recent figures as to the importation of foreign spirits seem to indicate that the present duties do not press unduly upon the foreign trade.

We may explain that not only is 5d. per proof gallon imposed upon foreign spirits imported into this country, but rectified and plain British spirits exported from duty-free warehouses are entitled to a payment of 3d. per proof gallon, which is really a bounty to British distillers. We do not say they are not entitled to it—in fact, they are, because the "restrictions and requirements" to which Mr. Ritchie refers are the effect of an antiquated and effete system of levying the tax, which makes our distillers suffer loss in manufacturing; and if to that be added the disadvantage of old methods of manufacture that are necessary to comply with the Excise regulations the distillers do not get much change out of the transaction. Meanwhile the country undoubtedly suffers in so far as this product, so necessary for some manufactures, is the subject of a protective tariff. Thus German chemical-manufacturers can purchase pure spirit at about 5d. per proof gallon; exactly the same spirit costs the British chemical-manufacturers 10½d. per proof gallon. British spirits of equal quality can be bought at slightly less, but it is impossible for our distillers to make spirit at 5d. per gal. as they are compelled to work at present. Obviously there is room here for inquiry.

Explosives.

THE items of pharmaceutical interest in the twenty-seventh annual report of the inspectors of explosives are fewer than usual. It is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths in the manufacture of explosives has greatly decreased since the passing of the Explosives Act, as the administration of the Act must be costly. The report of the chemist, Dr. Dupré, contains reference to the importation of magnesium flash-light powders. The powders consist of two parts, one being metallic magnesium and the other manganese binoxide, neither of which is explosive by itself, but when mixed the compound is more violent in its local action than gunpowder. Dr. Dupré has also been experimenting as to the influence exerted by small quantities of potassium perchlorate in ordinary gunpowder. The greater part of the saltpetre used in gunpowder manufacture is prepared from Chili saltpetre, which always contains potassium perchlorate, as the complete elimination involves expense in refining. It was found that saltpetre containing up to 1·21 per cent. of perchlorate made no appreciable difference in the properties of gunpowder produced from it. In another part of the report reference is made to the chlorate of potash and sulphur

experiment described in Statham's chemical cabinets, and to which reference was made in the last volume of the *C. & D.* It is in consequence of the representations of the inspectors that the proprietor of the chemical cabinets has omitted potassium chlorate from the cabinets. There is a record of an accident to a young lady who carried chlorate-of-potash lozenges and matches together in her pocket. By themselves, the report says, the lozenges as usually made are harmless, but when brought in contact with the phosphorus composition on a safety-match box they are liable to cause ignition, being of similar composition to a safety match. A case of an explosion of a tumbler in a shop at St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., is recorded; and it is added that explosions of badly-annealed glass sometimes occur with very great violence. Such cases are fairly common in pharmacy. We frequently publish records of glass mortars suddenly exploding.

During this week, Captain Thomson, one of the inspectors of explosives, read a paper on the storage of chemicals before the International Fire Prevention Congress, which was an able review of the subject. Most of the chemicals dealt with are well known to pharmacists to require caution in storing, but in view of the fact that sodium peroxide is coming into use in pharmacy it may be useful to repeat Captain Thomson's words: "This chemical is used as a producer of oxygen, which it readily gives off when acted upon by water. When pure its behaviour is somewhat remarkable. Dr. Dupré has shown that a piece of sodium peroxide if rubbed against the surface of a piece of wood will set it on fire, and if the peroxide in a powdered condition is sprinkled on wood shavings, a drop or two of water is sufficient to make the whole burst into flames."

Sodium peroxide must therefore be kept away from wood or other carbonaceous material. The metals sodium and potassium may be kept in heavy mineral oil, but care should be taken that they are entirely covered by the liquid. Among the liquids which give off inflammable vapours, and which are apt to be overlooked, are acetone and amyl acetate, which should be stored with similar precautions to what are adopted in the case of ether.

Vive Loubet!

We did not expect when President Loubet came to visit King Edward this week that pharmacy would figure greatly in the demonstrations, but amongst the deputations received by the President on Tuesday was one from the City of Westminster, in which was included Colonel Clifford Probyn. The London County Council also sent a deputation, and amongst the members were Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. Goddard Clarke, and Colonel Clifford Probyn. When the President visited the French Hospital there was, unfortunately, an accident to one of the escort in Shaftesbury Avenue. Here, again, pharmacy, in the person of Mr. W. Barrett, chief chemist to the hospital, was to the fore, Mr. Barrett rendering first aid to the injured trooper. The deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was headed by Lord Avebury, whose services on behalf of assistants and tradesmen are as well appreciated by pharmacists as amongst any other body.

Mr. Dobbs Criticised.

A correspondent of *Farm and Home* wonders who Mr. Thomas G. Dobbs is, and refers to a letter from a "Farmer in Wales" which Mr. Dobbs appears to be using as an instance of how chemists overcharge. The "farmer" says he paid a chemist 7s. 6d. for six 20-gr. nux-vomica powders. To that the *F. & H.* correspondent replies:

The complaint has no bearing whatever on the question at issue, for, whether the agitation to get Parliament to give effect to the conclusions of the Departmental Committee is successful

or not, it is very certain that the Legislature will not authorise unqualified people to prepare prescriptions, whether veterinary or human, containing such poisonous drugs as *nux vomica*.

The "cutting" that goes on in the drug trade—and in no trade is cutting prices more rife—is an ample safeguard against over-charges, and a well-known poisonous sheep-dip has been the subject of a war in prices to a greater extent than almost any other article we know of. It is not right, for the sake of the few, very few, farmers who cannot get what they want from the chemist without some little trouble or delay, that the community should suffer, as we believe it would do if the restrictions now hedging about the sale of poisons were relaxed.

Institute of Preventive Medicine.

WHAT may be regarded as the last public function of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine was held at the new laboratories and stables of the Institute, Queensbury Lodge, near Elstree, Herts, on Friday, July 3. We say "the last public function," because the Institute was in the first instance known as the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, but later "British" was changed into "Jenner," because the governing body had accepted some Jenner memorial money. Since then the Institute has been confounded with a well-known vaccine-establishment, and it has now been decided to revert to the first title. Perhaps the fact that its antitoxins are distributed through Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) has given the impression that the Institute of Preventive Medicine is a trading body, whereas it is devoted solely to scientific education and research, antitoxic sera being in the nature of by-products. Lord Lister is the President of the governing body, and amongst his colleagues are Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Michael Foster, Dr. J. Rose Bradford, and Mr. J. Luard Paterson. The headquarters of the Institute are at Chelsea, Dr. Macfadyen, the chief bacteriologist, having charge of that place, which is solely devoted to research. The quarters for the production of anti-toxins have hitherto been at Sudbury, Middlesex, but they were required by the Great Central Railway, and the opening of the new place near Elstree was the occasion of last Friday's function. Lord Lister and his colleagues met their guests at St. Pancras station, and amongst those whom we observed on the platform were Lord Iveagh, Sir W. S. Church, Sir Felix Semon, Sir T. Lauder Brunton, Sir Joseph Farrer, Mr. Butlin, F.R.C.S., Dr. Payy, Dr. J. C. Thresh, Mr. R. A. Robinson, L.C.C., Professor Greenish, Mr. W. R. Dodd, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. J. Herbert Evans (Liverpool), and Mr. F. Capel Hanbury, besides nearly all the medical officers of health in the Metropolitan area.

Dr. Deane, Dr. Todd, and Dr. Petrie, resident workers, took the visitors over the stables and laboratories, being assisted by a contingent of workers from Chelsea, including Dr. Macfadyen and Dr. Rowland. The Institute has been exceedingly fortunate in its new place, which extends to thirty-eight acres, and much of the stabling was made by the previous owner of Queensbury Lodge, who was a breeder of hackneys, so that everything is in good style. The greenhouses have been utilised as dwelling-places for small animals, chiefly guinea-pigs, rabbits, rats, and mice. There is accommodation for thirty-six horses in the stables, and the manner in which the laboratories are arranged embodies every modern improvement and precaution necessary in this most important work. It is noteworthy that the stables are not drained in the ordinary sense, as all droppings and refuse of every kind are carried to an incinerator for combustion. The sera at present produced in the Institute are diphtheria, tetanus, and streptococcal, over a score of horses being either immune or in the immunity stage of one or the other of these maladies and yielding an abundance of blood periodically. The Institute is experimenting in other directions, and the visitors were shown many interesting things before tea was served on the lawn.

APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS.—*Truth*, referring to the terms upon which the so-called "Hall certificate" is granted, says: "It really is ridiculous that, in view of the high standard of the qualification granted by the Pharmaceutical Society to the man who desires to sell a small quantity of a vermin-killer, a mere six months' course of bottle-washing should be considered sufficient to qualify lad to dispense drugs in a doctor's surgery."

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Olive-stones in Pepper.—At Leigh on June 29, Mayoh & Co., drysalters and wholesale grocers, Manchester, were summoned for giving a false warranty in respect of 14 lbs. of white pepper, sold on December 31 to Henry Clemmitt, grocer, of Atherton. The prosecution was conducted by the Lancashire County Council, who stated that on May 25 Mr. Henry Clemmitt was summoned for selling pepper which, upon analysis, was found to be adulterated with 10 per cent. of ground olive-stones. Upon the case coming into court, Mr. Clemmitt produced a warranty, signed by Messrs. Mayoh & Co., to the effect that the pepper was guaranteed genuine, and thereupon the case against Clemmitt was dismissed. For the defence, it was contended that the defendants had taken all reasonable precautions to satisfy themselves that the pepper was genuine, and had secured a warranty to that effect from Messrs. Charles Johnson & Sons, pepper-grinders, of Liverpool, from whom they had purchased the pepper. Upon finding that there was a suspicion that the pepper was adulterated, the defendants sent round to their customers asking them to return the pepper, and 2 tons had been returned. Messrs. Johnson & Sons had undertaken to indemnify the defendants against any loss they incurred. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 15/-, and five guineas special costs. Leave to appeal was granted.

High Court Cases.

"CRESCENT" BRAND SODA.

THE action of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited) v. Hayward Brothers (Limited) came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division on Friday, July 3, by way of motion to restrain the defendant company from passing off, or selling, or enabling or assisting others to pass off or sell any soda not manufactured by the plaintiff company as soda manufactured by them. The defendants consented to an order treating the motion as trial of the action and an injunction restraining them in the terms of the notice of motion, with costs.

SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) v. D. H. JACKSON. In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him an action brought by the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) against Daniel Hudson Jackson, of Grant Street, Blakeley, Lancaster, to restrain the defendant from importing into England and from manufacturing, selling, or using certain compounds sold or used by the defendant under the name of saccharin, and manufactured according to the specifications of a number of patents which plaintiffs allege are vested in them, or in any manner only colourably differing from the same. Plaintiffs further claimed damages, or an account of all profits, delivery up of infringing compounds, and costs. Mr. Moulton, K.C., and Mr. Graham appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Astbury, K.C., and Mr. A. Cartmell for the defendant.

Mr. Moulton, in opening the case, said the patents which the plaintiffs held were numerous. Their validity was not contested. They covered all the known ways of making pure saccharin with one exception. A method was discovered in 1885 by one named Fahlerberg, by which for the first time this extraordinary substance was manufactured in any sense commercially. By that method it was manufactured extremely impure, but even then the sweetness was so extraordinary that 7 lbs. of saccharin was equivalent to a ton of sugar. That was how it was first introduced into actual commerce, but now the pure substance was sold, which is 550 times as sweet as sugar. Nearly all the methods for making pure saccharin are held by the plaintiffs. The patents relate to alternative ways of doing certain steps, and to get pure saccharin it is necessary to use one or all of the patents which the plaintiffs hold. At first their title to them was contested, but that point had been given up by the defendant. Plaintiffs' case is that the defendant sold saccharin to at least six different persons. That saccharin is of 550 strength, and it is pure. Therefore it must have been made in accordance with some of the plaintiffs' processes. If he could prove that it is of 550 strength, then he should contend that it was clear that defendant had infringed.

Dr. Passmore, called in support of the plaintiffs' case, said he knew of no process, except those patented, which give the pure article.

In cross-examination, witness said he had given evidence in many actions brought by the Saccharin Corporation. Some were brought on twelve patents, and some on only five. There are four known ways of making pure saccharin without having recourse to any steps in the Fahlberg process. Pure saccharin cannot be produced under any one of the twenty-three patents. A great deal of the saccharin made in Switzerland is smuggled into this country without the payment of duty.

Mr. Parks, who was next called, stated that he had been employed as agent for the defendant, and on his instructions had called on a number of purchasers, and sold saccharin to them guaranteeing it to be 550 strength. The customers were so pleased with it that they had further lots.

Cross-examined, witness said it was not 330 saccharin he sold. He had been agent for the defendant for two months, and sold about 200 lbs. The defendant instructed him to keep no books. Witness admitted having given information to the plaintiffs about his late employer. Defendant would not pay him any commission until the saccharin was delivered. For giving information to the plaintiffs he had received about 40/- from them.

Mr. H. Whitaker, carrying on business with others as H. Whitaker & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, near Manchester, spoke to purchasing a quantity of saccharin from Mr. Parks in August, 1901. Mr. Parks told him it was foolish for him to pay such a price for "Corporation" saccharin, when he could have it for a much less sum.

Mr. Booth, mineral-water manufacturer, Manchester, gave similar evidence.

This closed plaintiffs' case.

The hearing was resumed on Thursday, when defendant gave evidence, and Mr. Astbury, K.C., addressed the Court.

Without calling upon Mr. Moulton to reply, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs, who had, he said, established as far as possible that there is no known way of making pure saccharin except by a process covered by their patents. Under these circumstances he granted the injunction asked for, and directed an account of the profits and delivery up of the infringing stuff. Defendant was further ordered to pay the costs.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

INFRINGEMENT OF SECTION 17.

AT the Leeds Police Court on Friday, July 3, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. C. M. Atkinson), James Pickup, drug-store keeper, 25 York Road, Leeds, was charged by the Pharmaceutical Society with infringement of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by selling poison in a bottle unlabelled.

Mr. Stephen Peckover, who appeared for the prosecution, explained that on May 23 defendant sold to Arthur Foulds twopennyworth of soap-liniment and twopennyworth of laudanum.

Mr. Clifford Dunn (for defendant) admitted that a liniment containing laudanum was obtained from his client's premises on May 23. This admission was made to avoid the necessity of proving the analysis. He complained of the employment of an analyst in Exeter, and that his client was threatened with the cost of bringing that gentleman to Leeds to prove the analysis.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to how far it is necessary to prove the proportion of poison in the mixture, in the course of which the decision in Pharmaceutical Society v. Delve (*De minimis non curat lex, C. & D.*, November 4, 1893) was referred to; but Mr. Dunn eventually admitted on behalf of his client, that there was sufficient laudanum in the mixture to do harm.

Mr. Peckover, continuing, stated that when Mr. Foulds went to the defendant's shop at 25 York Road, he first asked for castor oil, and was supplied with a bottle (produced) labelled "Jackson Frow, 78 York Road," and wrapped in a paper containing an advertisement of "Temerare," with the name on it "Pickup's Drug-stores, 25 and 78 York Road." The soap-liniment and laudanum were then purchased, and supplied in a plain bottle (also produced) without any label

whatever, and wrapped in a paper advertising a well-known proprietary article, but not containing the name of any retailer. Therefore the poison was sold without the name of the article, or the word "poison" upon it, or the name and address of the person selling it.

Arthur Foulds gave evidence supporting Mr. Peckover's statement.

In cross-examination, witness stated that he was sure he went to the shop about 2.30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Dunn said that, as the witness was positive that the time of sale was about 2.30, he had no alternative but to withdraw his admission that laudanum was obtained in the shop on that day. That admission related to a transaction which took place about nine o'clock in the evening, when a boy came into the defendant's shop and stated that an accident had happened to his father near by and wanted some laudanum and opiodeloc. The defendant told the boy that he could not sell him any laudanum, but he would give him some, which he took from a bottle that his wife kept for household-purposes. That was the only occasion on which he had ever allowed any laudanum to go out of the shop.

Mr. Dunn called the defendant, who stated that he had been connected with drug-stores for nearly twenty-five years, and had been in Leeds over four years. He had previously carried on the shop at 78 York Road, which was called the "York Road Drug-stores," but had never put his name up there. The witness added, "My predecessor at 78 York Road, was Mr. Miller, and Jackson Frow I know nothing about whatever."

Mr. Dunn: This young man Foulds said Jackson Frow was his predecessor, and he was nothing of the sort.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Have you any bottles in your place with the name "Jackson Frow" on, as far as you know?

Witness: No, sir.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Do you know anything about Jackson Frow?

Witness: No.

Witness, continuing his evidence, said: I have never seen the man Foulds before to-day. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying so. I never knew anybody named "Jackson Frow," and never at any time or place sold a bottle with such a name on it.

The Stipendiary Magistrate warned the witness as to the serious nature of the matter, but witness solemnly asserted that during the whole four years he had been in business he had never sold laudanum. What he had in the place was $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. he had bought for household-purposes from Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, in May, 1902. He gave his version of the nine-o'clock boy.

In answer to further questions witness said the only people who served in the shop besides himself were his wife and a daughter, aged about fifteen. The labels handed to the Stipendiary Magistrate were those printed for use in his business.

At this point the Court adjourned for luncheon. Upon resuming Mr. Peckover asked for the castor-oil bottle which had last been seen in the possession of Pickup, according to the statement of the Magistrate's Clerk, as he stood in the witness-box. Assiduous search was made by everybody, including the Stipendiary Magistrate, for the bottle, but, though the hearing of the case occupied two hours more, and the bottle was frequently wanted, it was never found.

In cross-examination by Mr. Peckover the defendant said he purchased the business of 78 York Road from Mr. W. H. Miller, who had had it about two years, but he did not know from whom Mr. Miller had bought it. He had never seen a bottle like the castor-oil bottle in the present case which was labelled with the name of Jackson Frow. He had never seen Foulds before to his knowledge, and was prepared to deny that he saw him in his shop last Saturday or last Monday. He could remember every man who came into his shop. Every man whom he had seen once in his shop he could recognise again. Although he was now informed that Foulds was in working-man's clothes he was sure that he should have known the man again.

The Stipendiary Magistrate (handing witness one of his printed labels): Just hold that label up to the light. You see that there is something under your name and address. Now tear it from left to right. What is the name under the

strip that you have removed. Is it not "Jackson Frow, 78 York Road"?

Witness: Yes.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Now look at this one (handing witness another label), and do the same, and there, I think, you have the name "Pickup" pasted over Miller.

Witness: Yes.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: You still say you never heard of Jackson Frow until you came into court to-day?

Witness: I did not say I never heard of him.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: You remember his name, then?

Witness: I have seen his name on labels.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Have you seen his name on labels before to-day?

Witness: Yes. These have been brought in mistake, because I only brought them as a sample of my labels. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peckover: Have you obliterated the name of Jackson Frow by pasting strips with your own name on above it, and done the same with labels with Miller's name on?

Witness: Always, before they go out of the shop. I should be misrepresenting if I did not.

Mr. Peckover: Did not you tell me you had never heard of Jackson Frow?

Witness: No. I said I had never known or never seen him.

Mr. Peckover: Did not you say you had never known anything about him and never heard his name?

Witness: I did not know anything about Jackson Frow.

Mr. Dunn: What you say to-day is that so far as Jackson Frow is concerned you never saw him?

Witness: I never knew him, and never saw him.

Elizabeth Ann Pickup corroborated the defendant's story as to the keeping of laudanum in the house for domestic purposes, and the giving of some of it on May 23.

Mr. Dunn addressed the Court at considerable length.

Without calling on Mr. Peckover to reply, the Stipendiary Magistrate gave his decision. After reviewing the facts in the case and showing how unlikely it was that Mr. Foulds was conspiring with others to ruin defendant, his Honour commented upon the defendant's denial of knowledge of Jackson Frow. He did not want to use unnecessarily strong language, but he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Foulds did go and purchase these bottles, and that they were sold by the defendant, and that the defendant, in saying that that was untrue, was saying what he himself knew was false. It was a strong opinion of his, and he was bound to give expression to it. In regard to the other difficulty in the case, he did not think that Mr. Dunn ought to be bound by the undertaking which he gave at first as to admitting that there was a substantial amount of poison in this bottle, because it was not in reference to this bottle that he meant the undertaking to apply. Mr. Dunn's admission was undoubtedly given in respect to the bottle which was said to be given to the boy, and therefore perhaps he would like to consider whether he would have the chemist brought to Leeds to prove the analysis, or whether he would raise any other issue in any way by taking proceedings against Mr. Foulds or challenging his opinion in the matter.

After a long consultation with his client, Mr. Dunn announced that, whilst the defendant would not admit that he sold laudanum, he was prepared to admit that the analysis was correct, because that admission did away with the necessity of the analyst being brought. He pleaded for a mitigation of penalty on account of the man's large family, and also asked that the Pharmaceutical Society, in consideration of the defendant's circumstances, would withdraw a claim that they had made upon him for a 5*l.* penalty in respect of an alleged subsequent sale of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing-syrup.

Mr. Peckover declined to give any undertaking at all in regard to the further case.

The Stipendiary Magistrate inflicted a penalty of 1*l.* and costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

BLUE PILLS.

At the County Bench, Guildford, on Saturday, July 4, before Mr. J. E. Eastwood and Sir Philip Magnus, Edward Gane Inge, chemist and druggist, Haslemere, was summoned for

unlawfully selling, by the hands of Joseph Hutt, to Fredk. Hampshire, to his prejudice, certain blue pills which were not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Mr. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association.

Frederick Hampshire, assistant to a County Council inspector, deposed to going to Mr. Inge's shop for a shilling's-worth of blue pills. Hutt said, "I have only nine pills—will those do, or shall I make up a shilling box? They are 4 gr. each, and I can make them any size you like." He bought the nine pills, and paid 8*d.* for them. He knew he was getting 4-gr. pills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirby: He did not ask for any particular strength, and he admitted he knew there were different strengths. He denied that the conversation about the strength occurred after the inspector came in.

At this point Mr. Kyle (the inspector, who was conducting the prosecution) suggested that all witnesses should be ordered out of court. [Mr. Hutt was at the moment consulting Mr. Glyn-Jones.] Mr. Kirby agreed to the course being adopted if Mr. Kyle would go himself. Mr. Kyle expressed his willingness to go, but after further conversation the case proceeded.

Cross-examination continued: He was quite certain Hutt did not say Mr. Inge thought they were 4-gr. pills. He did not make any note of the conversation, but told the inspector what had transpired directly he came into the shop. Asked as to what led up to the question of size, he said when Hutt was talking of making the pills up he said he could make them any size, but the nine pills were 4 gr. each.

By Mr. Kyle: When he left the shop he had no doubt Hutt said the pills were 4 gr. each.

Mr. Talbot Kyle said he received the parcel the last witness had purchased, and on opening it found a small box with the words "Blue Pills" written on the lid. Witness then returned to Mr. Inge's shop, and told Hutt the pills had been purchased for the purposes of analysis, and in his presence divided the pills into three portions, each of which he sealed and marked "Blue Pills, No. D991." One part he gave to Mr. Inge, the second was sent to the public analyst, and the third he now produced. When the pills were being divided the assistant Hutt said, "We make them as required. The pills you have got are 4 gr. pills, and it does not matter so long as they are according to B.P."

Examined by Mr. Kirby: You have taken samples before from Mr. Inge?

Witness: Yes.

And you have had no occasion to issue a summons?—No, but I have had to complain about a sample.

Mr. Kirby: You are not bound to say that, you know.

Dr. Thomas Stevenson, public analyst for Surrey, said he received the sample of the pills marked D991. The three pills which formed the sample weighed nearly 18 gr.—17*1*/₂ gr., to be exact. They contained 2 74 gr. of mercury. The blue pill of the B.P. contains one-third—that is, over 33 per cent.—of mercury. Each of the three pills contained 3 gr. of the blue pill of the B.P.

By Mr. Kyle: What was the average weight of mercury in 6 gr. of blue pill?—There should have been 2 gr. of mercury, but the sample only contained half the proper quantity. In a 4 gr. pill there should be 1*1*/₂ gr. mercury.

You have heard the evidence that the pills were 4 gr. If you found 1 gr. of mercury in 4 gr., would you say the purchaser had been prejudiced?—The purchaser only got three-quarters of what he asked for; he only received 1 gr. of mercury, and the pill was consequently one-third deficient.

Examined by Mr. Kirby: That is not the charge in the summons. It is quite legitimate to add a coating to the pills?

Dr. Stevenson: Yes.

Is it legitimate to add any excipient?—Yes, if the matter is soft, but he did not think it would be legitimate to make up a pill.

Are ordinary chemists in the habit of making their own "mass"?—No.

Would you consider Allen & Hanburys a good firm to get mass from?—Yes, an excellent firm.

The pills in question were not coated, but were rubbed with a starchy powder?—Yes.

Then the only objection to the 3-gr. pill, sold as such, would be that it was too large?—Yes.

If it was sold as a 4-gr. pill it would be deficient to the extent of $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. of mercury?—Yes.

The witness Hampshire was here recalled by the Bench. In reply to the Chairman, he stated that he asked Hutt for a 1s. box of blue pills. He did not ask for any size at all.

By Sir Philip Magnus: When the pills were given you by Hutt, are you certain he said they were 4-gr. pills?

Witness: Yes.

Without your saying anything about it?—Yes.

He volunteered the statement?—Yes.

For the defence, Mr. Kirby submitted he had no case to answer, and asked the Bench to dismiss the case.

The Chairman thought Mr. Kirby had better go on with his defence.

Mr. Kirby said his contention was that Hutt said he believed the pills to be 4-gr. pills, when, as a matter of fact, they were 3-gr. pills. Therefore he had no case to answer. Mr. Inge bought the mass from one of the best firms in the trade, and as it was he could not make the pills without adding something to it. What he added was to make it sufficiently hard to roll. He added a vegetable substance, and the excipient was of no medicinal value and of no medicinal harm, so it could not be said the purchaser was prejudiced. The purchaser did not ask for a specified strength, as he ought to have done. If he had asked for 4-gr. pills and received 3 gr. pills, even then he could not see it amounted to anything. Hampshire did not ask for pills of any particular strength, but he got pills which were undoubtedly blue pills. Hutt stated that the pills were 4 gr., and believed it was so, but it turned out that these pills were left over from pills made up for a prescription some time before, and they were, as defendant was in a position to say for certain, 3-gr. pills.

Joseph Hutt said when Hampshire came into the shop an apprentice asked him what he wanted and he heard Hampshire ask for a box of blue pills. Witness then went forward and told him they had none left, but that he could make them in about an hour. He added that he had one or two prescriptions to finish first. Whilst speaking he remembered that a few weeks previously they had dispensed a quantity of blue pills, and he sent the apprentice to look for the remainder. The pills being found, Hampshire was informed, and after hesitating for a few minutes, he said he would have them; and the apprentice then wrapped them up and wrote on the lid "Blue pills." Nothing was said as to size or any definite strength suggested. Witness asked Mr. Inge, who said most probably they were 4-gr. pills. He told Mr. Kyle so, adding that he did not suppose that would matter so long as they were blue pills. He was certain he knew nothing about the strength before he asked Mr. Inge.

In reply to Sir Philip Magnus, witness said there was nothing about strength on the box.

Examined by Mr. Kyle, he admitted there was a considerable discrepancy between Hampshire's statement and his own. He was positive nothing was said about the weight, and if Hampshire said he (Hutt) said they were 4 gr. pills it was wrong.

Mr. Gane Inge said Hutt came to him in the garden after the sale of the pills and told him what had transpired. Hutt asked him if there was any official strength for blue pills in the B.P., and witness said certainly not; but the pill-mass was officially in the B.P. He was not certain about the weight, but they were probably 4-gr., and he asked Hutt if any particular strength had been asked for, and Hutt replied, "No; he merely asked for a box of blue pills." Witness on going into the shop made some disparaging remarks about the inspector's method of collecting cases, and told him his assistant ought to have asked for a definite strength. It was not customary for people to ask for specific strength, but it was customary to give them a 4-gr. pill together with a black draught. This concluded the case.

The Chairman said: We have decided to dismiss this case, because we consider the prosecution did not ask for any specific strength, but asked for a blue pill and got it.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT the Barnet Petty Sessions last week, John Thos. Lock, grocer, Boreham Wood, was fined 10s., and 16s. 6d. costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 58 per cent. Defendant explained that the spirit had been in stock for over two years.

County Court Case.

A LIQUIDATOR'S CLAIM.

AT Workington County Court on July 2, before Judge Steavenson, John Henry Drummond, liquidator of Cooper & Stern (Limited), chemists, Market Place, Cockermouth, sued Mrs. Mary A. Scott, of Cockermouth, for 27l. 3s. 10d., balance of account for goods supplied. It was stated that the only question was whether Mrs. Scott or her husband was liable for the debt. The plaintiff company was formed in 1899 to take over the business of Walter Stanley Scott, chemist and druggist. Mr. Scott was appointed managing director for seven years, and when the company went into liquidation the liquidator found an account against Mrs. Scott as well as for goods supplied to Mr. Scott. The books of the company were in the absolute control of the managing director, and no person should know better than Mr. Scott to whom the goods should be credited. Mr. Scott said the items were debited to Mrs. Scott's account for the purpose of estimating his household expenses, but he had not Mrs. Scott's authority to debit her with all these items. The Judge advised that Mrs. Scott give evidence, and she denied that Mr. Scott had authority to pledge her credit. He had never informed her that he was charging her with the items contained in the account. The Judge held that it was not proved that the goods debited to Mrs. Scott were sold and delivered, that the account was ever sent to her, or that if the account was ever rendered to her any money was paid on account. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.

UNSTAMPED PROPRIETARIES.

AT the Great Marlborough Street Police Court on July 8, before Mr. Plowden, George Howard Fisher, chemist and druggist, trading as Mead et Cie. at 42 Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., was summoned by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for selling the "One-day" Chicago cold-cure and Mead's corn-silk without the stamp-duty required by Section 2 of the Act. Mr. Hawkins, of the Solicitors' Department, Somerset House, appeared on behalf of the Commissioners. The defendant was not represented by a solicitor, and pleaded guilty. Mr. Hawkins explained the section on which the summonses were based, and mentioned that these articles do not appear in the schedule of the Act, but come under the head of other preparations intended for human ailments.

Mr. Plowden: Is a corn an ailment?

Mr. Hawkins: I think so; in the schedule there are indicated by name such articles as corn-plaster, corn-salve, &c., showing that duty was intended to be charged on preparations used as a remedy for this complaint.

Mr. Plowden: What is the other article?

Mr. Hawkins: Chicago cold-cure.

Mr. Plowden: Is that for a cold caught in Chicago?

Mr. Hawkins: I do not think so; it is not intended to be limited in its scope.

Mr. Plowden: What is the penalty?

Mr. Hawkins: 10l. for each offence.

Mr. Plowden (to defendant): What have you to say?

Defendant remarked that he was not aware that the articles had been sold.

Mr. Plowden: Do you dispute the sale then?

Defendant: I would like to hear the witnesses' evidence.

Two Inland Revenue officers then gave evidence as to the purchase of the articles, neither of which it appeared had been sold by the defendant himself.

Mr. Finnigan Supervisor of Inland Revenue, proved that defendant holds a licence for the above address.

Defendant explained that the articles in question had been sold during his absence by his porter.

Mr. Plowden: That will not help you.

Defendant: I did not even know that I had these articles in stock.

Mr. Plowden: What! you a chemist, and do not know what articles you have in your shop? I shall impose a penalty of 40s. and 2s. costs on each summons.

The fine and costs, 4l. 4s. in all, were paid.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Butcher, H. O. F., and **Stewart, W. G.,** under the style of Butcher & Stewart, Ware, Hertfordshire, surgeons.

Quarton, A., Merritt, H., and **Burton, G. T.,** under the style of Quarton & Merritt, Leeds, wholesale drysalters, &c. ; so far as regards A. Quarton.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Boutin, G. L., & Co., Fish Street Hill, E.C., gelatin-merchants.

ADJUDICATION.

Sugden, Thomas Edward, Brighton, Sussex, dental surgeon.

New Companies & Company News.

EMPRESS GOLD PAINT AND SPECIALITY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on by Matilda Rogers and P. A. Perkins, as the "Empress Gold Paint and Speciality Company," at 145 Brecknock Road, London. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies.

NORTH BRITISH BOTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of glass and stone bottle manufacturers in all its branches. The first directors are A. M. Mallock, P. Latta, and P. Latta, jun. Qualification, twenty shares. Remuneration for P. Latta and P. Latta, jun., 300*l.* each per annum; other directors as fixed by the company. Registered office, 49 West George Street, Glasgow.

SOUTH DORSET TRADES MINERAL WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to take over the business carried on by G. Denning at Edward Street, Weymouth, and at Melcombe Regis, Dorset, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in mineral waters, syrups, and cordials, &c. Minimum cash subscription 750*l.* The first directors are G. Denning, E. C. Fisher, B. Carruthers, F. W. Meech, H. J. Northover, J. T. Baugh, jun., J. Buswell, F. Taylor, and C. Hardy. Qualification 25*l.* Registered office: 33 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

WILLIAM OWEN (LIMITED).—Capital, 200,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (100,000 preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. Owen, and to carry on the business of drapers, outfitters, furnishers, manufacturers of bedsteads, bedding, ironmongery, turnery, brushes, hardware, perfumery, soap, drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, rubber goods, and proprietary articles, &c. Minimum cash subscription 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The first directors are W. Owen, E. W. Freestone, T. C. Sander, H. Sawtell, and W. P. Owen. Registered office, 23 Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove, W.

THORNLEY & KNIGHT (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of varnish-makers, &c., carried on by S. Thornley and S. K. Tbornley, at Lionel Street and Alcester Street, Birmingham, as Thornley & Knight, and the business of oil and colour merchants carried on by them at Great Lister Street, Birmingham, as "Mayou & Co.;" and to carry on the business of manufacturers and factors of and dealers in varnish, japan, paints, colours, oils, turpentine, brushes, and the like, chemists, druggists, drysalters, warehousemen, &c. The first directors are S. Thornley and S. K. Tbornley. Registered office, Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham.

A. STRAIN (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 500*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, general warehousemen, carriers, &c. The first subscribers are: A. Strain, 18 Butler Street, Belurbet, pharmaceutical chemist; R. I. Eccles, 18 Butler Street, Belurbet; Mrs. S. E. Strain, 18 Butler Street, Belurbet; J. Groves, 18 Butler Street, Belurbet, manager; S. E. Kee, 83 Falls Road, Belfast, druggist; M. McKeown, 88½ Ann Street, Belfast, ironmonger; and W. Adams, Belgrave Cottage, Knock, clerk. A. Strain is the first director. Qualification 50 shares; remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 18 Butler Street, Belurbet, co. Down.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS (LIMITED).—The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary

shares, making 5 per cent. per annum for the year ended March 31. A sum of 20,000*l.* is to be placed to reserve, as compared with 15,000*l.* last year, leaving 8,216*l.* 17s. 6d. to be carried forward. The report states that the sales of Apollinaris water for the year amounted to 23,543,578 bottles, as compared with 27,683,249 in the previous year, while the sales of Apenta water exceeded those of 1902 by 10 per cent. The net profit for the year ending March 31, 1903, after deducting all advertising charges, was 171,841*l.*

MELLIN'S FOOD (LIMITED).—The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Mellin's Food Works, Peckham, on June 27, Mr. E. C. Bliss (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts the Chairman referred with satisfaction to the purchase of the American royalties in connection with Mellin's Food, saying that he believed it to be one of the best pieces of financial work the company ever negotiated. There is a reserve account of 29,700*l.*, to which it is proposed to add a further sum of 18,500*l.* It is expected that the suspense account will be reduced by 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* in the coming year. The difference from that added to reserve will bring the total to over 50,000*l.* After alluding to the appointment of Dr. J. J. Pilley and Mr. J. E. Maull as directors, he remarked, in connection with the fact that the dividend is not being paid this year on the ordinary shares, that practically the whole of the ordinary share capital and one-third of the preference shares are held by the trustees of the late Mr. G. Mellin, who are willing to forego their dividend in order to further strengthen the position of the company. The motion was seconded by Dr. J. J. Pilley, and passed unanimously.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. P. SAMUELSON & Co., 27 Mincing Lane, E.C., have been appointed sole agents for Great Britain for the Association Producteur Bulgare de l'Essence de Rose.

THE offices and warehouse of Messrs. Hopkins & Williams, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., will be closed to-day (Friday), owing to the funeral of the late manager, Mr. H. C. Everson.

MR. A. FENNINGS, of Cowes, intimates in an advertisement contained in this issue that Fennings's medicines were on July 8 placed on the P.A.T.A. list, the minimum selling-prices being fixed at 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, thus ensuring 20 per cent. profit to the retail trade. Full particulars are given in the advertisement, and Mr. Fennings invites the trade to assist him and display circulating matter.

CRETA PRECIPITATA.—We have recently had occasion to re-examine the G.W.N. brand of creta precipitata for which Baisse Brothers & Stevenson, Jewry Street, E.C., are the agents. The purity of the chemical is still maintained, but the feature of considerable interest to pharmacists who pack their own dentifrices is the exceptional lightness of the article. Two ounces of this brand of chalk occupies the space required for 3 oz. of the denser kinds in the market.

ANOTHER INFANTS' FOOD.—The latest in infants' foods is "Maltico," prepared by Messrs. Taylor & Sons, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth. The composition of the Maltico, according to Dr. Shack Sommer, shows a large percentage of flesh and bone forming ingredients, and its use in rachitis is thus indicated. The food is pleasant to the palate, and it is recommended as suitable in cases where starchy foods are indigestible. Maltico is nicely packed in 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* bottles.

LEMONA is the name of a new skin-and-complexion preparation which is put on the market by Lemona (Limited) 13 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., and retails at 1*s.* (cost 7*s.* 6*d.* per dozen). Lemona is a cream of lemon made solely, we understand, from lemons. It is a pale lemon-coloured paste put up in collapsible tubes, is devoid of oil, glycerin, and sticky materials, and when rubbed on the skin it disappears or is absorbed without leaving any stain. It is good for summer or winter use, and its appearance and properties merit popularity.

Personalities.

MR. T. B. ATKINS, chemist, Tamworth, has been elected to fill a casual vacancy on the Tamworth Town Council.

MR. GEO. BULT FRANCIS, who has been on a tour round the world, will leave New York on Friday, July 17, by the White Star liner *Cedric*, and is expected back in London on July 25.

MR. WILLIAM LAURIE COLTART, junior partner of Messrs. John Parkes & Co., Priory Works, Warwick, has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Birmingham University.

MR. ALFRED C. CHAPMAN, F.I.C., has been appointed public analyst to the St. Albans City Council, at a fee of 10s. 6d. for each sample submitted. There were twelve applications for the post.

MR. THOMAS READE, a member of the firm of Reade Brothers, manufacturing chemists, Wolverhampton, was on Monday elected a member of the Wolverhampton Town Council, for Merridale Ward.

AT the annual meeting of the Mark Masons held at Gloucester, Wor. Brother J. Balcomb, chemist and druggist, Cheltenham, was re-elected treasurer of Mark Masons for the province of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.

MR. HARRY G. SMITH, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist, of High Street, Downham Market, authorises us to state that he has not yet qualified for space in our obituary column. We are delighted, therefore, to cancel the notice which we published last week.

MR. R. FEAVER CLARKE, pharmaceutical chemist, Gravesend, as a member of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, attended the annual meeting held at Marlborough House on Wednesday, with the Prince of Wales in the chair.

A THREE-QUARTER length portrait of the late Alderman B. Robinson, pharmaceutical and manufacturing chemist, has been presented to the Salford Royal Technical Institute by the family of the deceased and hung in the committee-room. The picture represents the alderman in his mayoral robes. Alderman Robinson was Chairman of the Committee from its inception in 1889 until his death in April last.

We regret to hear that Mr. Geo. F. Merson, F.C.S., Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, is suffering from the effects of overwork, and, under medical advice, he may have to give up his position on the Federation. We believe most pharmacists will agree with us that Mr. Merson has saved the Federation from becoming a fiasco, and has developed it into a useful body, but if this is to be continued at the expense of an overdraft on his life-account, the comparative quiet of the presidential chair is the proper prescription, so as to secure the advantages of his experience, and delegate the hardest work to someone else.

Business Changes.

In the purchase of Mr. Harris's business at Strangeways Mr. R. Weiss acted for a friend.

MR. C. E. PALMER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. H. T. Hines at 61 High Road, Lee.

MR. T. M. REES, chemist, Grays, has sold his business to Mr. W. A. McCarthy, chemist and druggist.

MR. S. G. R. COLES, chemist and druggist, has bought from Mrs. Hayward the pharmacy in High Street, Irlingborough.

MR. THOS. JONES, chemist, formerly of Sydney, N.S.W., will shortly open business, under the style of T. Jones & Co., at 17 The Boulevard, High Road, Balham, S.W.

MR. T. T. LEIGHTON, chemist and druggist, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, is opening a branch at 471 High Road, Leyton, and will carry it on under the style of Leighton & Co.

THE business establishment at 45 Abbegate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, was last week offered under the hammer, when Messrs. Boots (Limited) became the purchasers at 970/-.

THE business of Messrs. T. G. Shirley & Son, 2 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W., has been acquired by Mr. H. Zusman, chemist and druggist, who will carry it on under the same style as heretofore.

MR. D. EDWARD, chemist, has removed his stock from 149 Goswell Road to his branch-premises at 125 Goswell Road, E.C., where he will combine his drug business with his photographic-material department.

MR. ARTHUR QUARTON has retired from the firm of Quarton & Merritt, wholesale druggists and drysalters, of 213 Park Lane, Leeds. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, Messrs. Horatio Merritt and George Thomas Burton. .

MR. E. A. NEILL, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Standring, Son & Co., Manchester, and latterly with Mr. A. Mander, of Great Malvern, has opened new premises in Penrhyn Road, Colwyn Bay, under the style of the Penrhyn Pharmacy.

MR. CHARLES S. FRESSION, who for some years has represented Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited) on South Coast, East Coast, and Midlands, is now travelling the same ground for Messrs. Phillip Harris & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists and surgical-instrument makers, Birmingham.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-mark Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 17, 1903)

Device and word "SALVITA"; for medicated night-lights. By J. T. McMahon, 19 Osborne Terrace, South Lambeth, S.W. 218,918.

"ZYMOX" ("Zymo" disclaimed); for an ast'ma-specific. By A. A. Kennedy, trading as the Zymox Drug Company, c/o McNair & MacPhail, 39 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, chemist and druggist. 253,976.

"TALISMANTO"; for a rheumatic embrocation. By the Talismantio Company, Churchdown, near Gloucester. 254,065.

"PEDEESE"; for a preparation for the feet. By the Pedeese Manufacturing Company, 63 Harold Road, Leytonstone, N.E. 254,315.

"ANISKA"; for lotions. By A. Rand, 2 Capern Road, Ewellfield, dispenser. 254,447.

"ACKNO"; for a medicine. By Jane Moore, 123 Canning Street, Liverpool. 254,520.

"ISOPRO" ("Isop" disclaimed); for a pharmaceutical product. By the Bayer Company (Limited), Elberfeld, c/o Newton & Son, 6 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. 254,557.

Sun device, with the word "AUTO CHECK"; for cash-registers and check-tills. By Auto-Check (Limited), 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 247,397.

Statue device of man carrying a bull and the word "MILLO"; for milk foods and condensed milk. By Henri Nestle, 48 Cannon Street, E.C. 254,074.

"SESAMOL" ("Sesame" disclaimed); for toilet-soap, &c. By J. Hutton, 8 High Street, Brechin, N.B., chemist and druggist. 253,917.

"GUSH-GASH"; for perfumed soap. By H. C. Hudson, Cholmondeley Walk, Richmond, Surrey. 254,051.

"HYGIENOL" ("Hygiene" disclaimed); for a tooth-powder and a mouth wash. By the Hygenia Company, 77 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W. 254,062.

"ASPALIA" and "CANTHUS"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 254,498 and 254,409.

A Tale of Two Associations.

ONCE upon a time we reckoned upon a breathing-space in Association matters. Then we could safely rely upon May, June, and July being quiet, and large pharmaceutical gooseberries had an opportunity of airing their greatness. Now the Winter Session shows signs of permanence; we change its name, but "a rose," &c.; and if there were any difficulty in filling in the gap between the Winter Session and the B.P.C., it is removed by the P.A.T.A. and its attendant bantling, the C.D.A. To ensure that the gap is quite filled, the Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association brings us in good time (the annual meeting is not to be held until Tuesday afternoon, July 14) his

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The numeral is the most striking thing. Where are seven persons who seven years ago would have said that Mr. Glynn-Jones would have carried his Association to the Biblical number in years, and be able to submit an annual report respecting it, which *in extenso* would occupy seven columns of our space? It is not in seven but ten divisions. The first deals with membership. That of the manufacturers' section has increased from seventy-three to 123. There have been two notable additions to the wholesale section, and of the largest firms of wholesale dealers in proprietary medicines in this country not a single one remains outside the Association. During the year 450 retailers have joined the Association, but the continued apathy of thousands of retailers who do not subscribe to the Association is the only discouraging feature.

The Convention is the third topic in the report; its history is told, and also the history of the correspondence with Mr. C. Ueckhart Fisher, the solicitor who represented certain manufacturers. Negotiations are now passing between Mr. Fisher and the P.A.T.A. Council, as it is believed the Manufacturers' Association comprises important firms, and that a round-table conference will be arranged upon lines of mutual confidence and conciliation. "Local organisation and the P.A.T.A." is the next subject touched on in the report, after which come "marking of P.A.T.A. articles," and the resolution thereon passed by the Convention. Upon this the report says:

The whole question of notifying the protected prices to patent-medicine vendors who are not chemists has received the careful consideration of the Council, and it is proposed to circulate the list periodically in the form of a price-list. The suggestion that the list should be printed on a card to be hung up in the shop is unworkable, unfortunately, for the reason that much too big a card would be required. Other methods of notifying grocers and others of the additions to the list will be adopted. The Council point out that ignorance on the part of chemists in business as to the minimum prices of P.A.T.A. articles is inexcusable. The *Anti-cutting Record*, containing the list, is sent monthly to every chemist in business so far as it is possible to ascertain who they are. A postcard from any chemist in business who does not receive it will ensure getting a copy.

Co-operation with grocers in regard to goods handled by chemists and grocers is commended with a view to joint action in providing protected profits. The rate of profit is also dealt with, the Convention resolution recommending the Council to treat each application to add articles to the protected list upon its merits and not to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the rate of profit which must be allowed having worked satisfactorily. The Council draw attention to the futility of attempts at local combination for fixed prices apart from the intervention of the proprietors, and point to the Glasgow failure as proof of the futility of such arrangements. The report concludes with a satisfactory report on canvassing by Mr. W. Johnston.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

shows that the P.A.T.A. commenced the year with an adverse balance of 233*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, which has been reduced to 32*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The receipts comprised subscriptions—manufacturers, 425*l.* 5*s.*; wholesalers, 99*l.* 15*s.*; and retailers, 497*l.* 5*s.*; donations, 92*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The principal items of expenditure were 482*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for salaries and 187*l.* 10*s.* for the *Anti-cutting Record*, the rest of the expenditure

(244*l.*), apart from 20*l.* adverse balance wiped off, being rent and office expenses.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual report to be presented shows that the year commences with a membership of 1,630, and ends with 2,100. Some of the subjects in which the Association's legal advisers have helped the members are mentioned, and particulars are given of eight claims for damages, although, we gather, there were more. The eight were:

(1) Fatal accident, strychnine hydrochloride for morphine hydrochloride. The Association has paid 50*l.*

(2) The opening of a tin of chloride of lime caused injuries to a baby's eyes. Claimed damages. Association settled for 60*l.* Wholesalers repudiated, but ultimately paid about 15*l.*

(3) Lime in a penny packet of fullers' earth caused injuries to a baby. Association settled claim for 7*l.*

(4) Mistake on label. Instead of "five drops for a dose" "a teaspoonful for a dose" was put. This cost the Association ten guineas.

(5) A photographic developer was sold for lime-water. Association settled for about one-seventh of the sum demanded.

(6) Assistant transposed labels, and thus the wrong one put on liniment. Association paid claim for damages.

(7) Penny packet of parsley sold by chemist was contaminated with stramonium. This cost the Association 2*l.*

(8) Mineral oil sold for linseed oil. Cows suffered, and Association settled to extent of 14*l.*

The Defence work of the Association is next described, especially what it has done in Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases. During the year the Association was largely instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund, which has been used to get an important point under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts settled, as well as two appeals under the Medicine-stamp Acts. The results of the latter are thus stated:

The combined effect of the two cases may be summed up as follows:

(1) Qualified chemists may sell standard medicines free from duty, although recommended.

(2) This privilege does not apply to joint stock companies or to grocers or confectioners.

(3) It does apply to articles called by such names as "influenza-pastilles," "cough-mixture" (which are liable to duty if not sold by chemists) if the pastilles and mixture are standard medicines made according to a recognised formula.

(4) Therefore qualified chemists can, if they choose, sell cough-mixtures in small quantities for 1*l.* 1*s.* less than their unqualified competitors.

The number of plate-glass insurance policies issued by the Association is increasing, and the Association has been able to save a considerable sum to those members upon their plate-glass insurance without loss to itself. The directors place this report of the year's work before the members and the trade generally with confidence, and they feel sure that it is only to be carefully perused to convince the most sceptical of the advantages which it confers on its members, and, through its members, upon all those connected with the business.

THE ACCOUNTS

show receipts amounting to 834*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* from subscriptions and 4*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* profit from plate-glass insurance. The payments amount to 1,000*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* this including 254*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* paid for claims and 171*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for legal charges, the rest being incidental expenses, office charges, salaries (243*l.*), and *Anti-cutting Record* (123*l.*). There was thus a deficit of 130*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The balance-sheet shows subscribed capital of 525*l.* 10*s.* and creditors 93*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and assets in cash and furniture are 181*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* less than that. Apparently the C.D.A. is working on too narrow a margin of money, considering the large area of work that it has effectively covered.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS WILL BE HELD

at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on Tuesday, July 14, at the times as under:

P.A.T.A. annual meeting, 2.30 P.M. Business:

To receive annual report and financial statement. Any other business.

C.D.A. annual meeting, 4.30 P.M. Business:

To receive annual report and accounts. Election of directors. Election of auditor.

Paper on the recent decisions under the Medicine-stamp Acts by Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the C.D.A.).

Wednesday, July 15. Run down the Thames from Reading to Windsor.

Entrain at Paddington at 9.35 A.M. to Reading. Launch will start from Caversham Lock at 10.45 A.M., and will proceed down stream to Henley for luncheon at about one o'clock. Then launch to Windsor (tea on board). Train from Windsor at 8.25 P.M. to Paddington at 9.5 P.M. Inclusive ticket, 10s. 6d. each, to be obtained from Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, 184 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Medicine-stamp Act.

Labels may be Used until December 31.

THE following letter from the Board of Inland Revenue agreeing to our suggestion that present stocks of labels may be used until the end of this year (see *C. & D.*, June 20, page 985, and July 4, page 19) will give general satisfaction to the trade:

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, London, W.C.,
8th July, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to notify to you that they have consented to extend the time for the sale unstamped of preparations bearing a descriptive title such as "Cough-mixture" until the 31st December next, provided that such medicines are rendered liable to duty only by the new ruling resulting from the recent decision in the case of *Ransom v. Sanguineti*.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
H. BARTLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

The Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

We need scarcely add that the ruling referred to is that which decided that ailment-names hold out medicinal preparations for the prevention, cure, or relief of human ailments. The extension of time will give all concerned the necessary breathing-space.

WHAT MR. JOHN MORLEY SAYS.

Mr. Andrew Naysmith, chemist, Arbroath, has sent to Mr. John Morley, M.P., a copy of the letter which we printed last week (pages 19-20) as from Mr. Wm. Cummings, Dundee. Mr. Morley has replied as follows: "Dear Mr. Naysmith,—Thank you for your letter. I will inquire about the point and see what they say."

THE POSITION RE-STATE.

The Secretary to the Halifax Chemists' Association (Mr. W. C. Black) wrote a short time ago to Somerset House and asked for information on one or two points. Mr. Black has now received the following reply:

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, London, W.C.,
July 2, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd ulto, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that in consequence of the recent decision in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, medicine-stamp duty will not in future be charged in the case of a sale by a qualified chemist or druggist of a known, admitted, and approved remedy, if the formula of the preparation is stated or is indicated by such words as "Prepared according to the British Pharmacopoeia," or if it can be shown that the preparation was not recommended by the owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, or original or first vendor thereof. With that exception, the Board, after a careful consideration of the matter, do not consider that any change is necessitated in their practice by the above decision, and it will be observed that the relief afforded by that decision only applies to sales by qualified chemists or druggists, and does not extend to sales by e.g., limited-liability companies. In this connection I may refer you to the case of *Smith v. Mason & Co.* (1891), 2 Q.B. 363. As regards the decision in the case of *Ransom v. Sanguineti*, I am to state that articles designated by such titles as "cough-mixture" must now be held to be liable to duty unless the circumstances bring them within the scope of the decision in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, and the Board have decided not to press for payment of medicine-stamp duty in cases where an article is sold by a duly qualified chemist or druggist under such a designation as the above, provided that the compo-

sition of the article is fully disclosed in the label or that the article is prepared in accordance with a formula in the British Pharmacopoeia or other well-known book of reference, and that a statement to that effect is inserted in the label. When, however, such words as "cough mixture" are used without a statement of the ingredients from which the article is prepared, the Board feel that they have no alternative but to hold that liability to duty is incurred.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. S. STOODELEY,
Secretary,
Halifax and District Chemists' Association.

This letter does not contain anything which the Board have not previously stated in letters communicated to us, except the reference to *Smith v. Mason* as their authority for excluding companies from the privilege of Exemption 3. This corroborates what we said last week.

BURNLEY CHEMISTS' VIEWS.

At a meeting of the Burnley Chemists' Association, held on July 2, Mr. Brown submitted a label which he had sent up to the Inland Revenue authorities, who had returned it, and explained why in its present form the preparation bearing the label would be liable to stamp-duty. Thereupon the meeting entered into the questions of labels in general, and how these could best be drawn up in view of the change in the reading of the law. A good many preparations were mentioned, and various suggestions made for the guidance of chemists. Mr. Heaton thought it was a matter of such importance that a sub-committee should be appointed at once to go into the whole question, so that they might arrive at something like uniformity of action. Each member could submit suggested labels to this committee, and they could be considered in relation to each other. A number of members thought it would be best to deal with the matter at a full meeting of the Association, urging that there was nothing better calculated to stimulate the interest of the members and secure a good attendance. It was eventually decided to convene a special meeting of the Association at as early a date as convenient to enter fully into the question.

PRESTON CHEMISTS' VIEWS.

On Tuesday evening, July 7, the Preston Chemists' Association met to discuss the "recent attitude of the Board of Inland Revenue in regard to the medicine-duty question." Mr. Arkle, who opened the debate, observed that at the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council it was resolved that the chemists of the country should be invited to send up their opinion as to the advisability of the Council approaching the Board of Inland Revenue on the subject. The decision in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* had certainly improved the chemists' position, somewhat showing them, as it did, where they really were. With regard to the claim made by the authorities as to the stamping of ordinary medicines, he pointed out that it meant a very serious thing indeed for chemists throughout the country. It was not a matter of 10,000 or 20,000 labels, but the destruction of millions of labels. In his own time he had sold thousands of grosses of penny boxes of pills bearing labels that were now condemned. He had been in correspondence with the Inland Revenue authorities for some time. The majority of his labels he usually submitted to the Inland Revenue before having them printed, and the great proportion had been returned as "Not liable." Since the *Sanguineti* case, however, they had all come back bearing the mark "Liable." The Pharmaceutical Society had been pegging away at the Board, and for this the chemists of the country ought to be extremely thankful. One of the local chemists the other day destroyed a very large number of labels bearing the words "Headache-powder." He had no need to do so, because the Inland Revenue distinctly stated that where the powder was pure it was free if sold by a registered chemist, and he could recommend it in any shape or form. The speaker went on to give various instances where the Board had returned his labels as "Liable" which formerly came back marked "Not liable." Owing to this he communicated with them, and last week received a letter in the terms of that addressed to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (see issue of June 6), and explaining the law as to medicines vended entire.

Mr. Williamson thought it would be a very good idea to communicate with the Board again and invite them to make the communication more clear. Mr. Arkle agreed, and said he would submit the following question: "If an entire drug is put up as a headache-cure, can it be sold by other than a registered chemist without a medicine-stamp providing the person has a medicine-licence?" ["Yes." See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, pages 522 and 532.—EDITOR.]

After further discussion the following resolution was passed, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society:

That this meeting urges the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to approach the Board of Inland Revenue and endeavour to obtain for registered chemists the same privileges as prevailed before the Sanguineti case in the matter of simple apppellations.

BLACKBURN IS CAUTIOUS.

The North-East Lancs Chemists' Association held a special general meeting to discuss the bearings of the new reading of the law by the Inland Revenue in regard to the stamping of medicines. There was an excellent meeting, Mr. Councillor Shorrock being in the chair. Much interest was taken in the whole matter, and eventually a committee, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Gifford, Highton, Openshaw, Grimshaw, and Hindle, was appointed to get all information and act as it thinks best in the interest of members of the Association. Subsequently this committee met and passed the following resolution, and ordered it to be sent to the General Purposes Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society:

That this special committee, acting on behalf of the North-East Lancs Chemists' Association, hails with satisfaction the recent decisions in the law courts with reference to the labelling, &c., of medicines, and is of opinion that the result of these decisions will be of value to registered chemists. It deprecates any effort to secure a contrary interpretation.

Marriages.

CARPENTER—BROMLEY.—On June 30, at the New Gravel Pit Church (Unitarian), Hackney, by the Rev. F. Summers, Albert H. Carpenter, chemist and druggist, South Wimbledon, son of the late Thomas Daffern Carpenter, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, to Rose, second daughter of Ronald Hey Bromley, of Stamford Hill, London, N.

STUART-FOX—UMNEY.—On July 4, at St. John the Evangelist's, Penge, S.E., by the Rev. W. H. Stuart-Fox (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. W. Smyly, vicar, and the Rev. W. Plant, Maurice Baldwin, youngest son of the late Rev. James Stuart-Fox, of Redland, Bristol, to Beatrice Francis, younger daughter of Charles Umney, of Sydenham and Southwark, London.

Deaths.

ADAMS.—At Worthing, on June 24, Mr. George Adams, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four.

BRETT.—At Bristol, on June 28, Mr. John Brett, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six.

CHANCE.—On July 8, at Lawnside, Edgbaston, after a few days' illness, Florence Hasted, aged fifty-three, the wife of Mr. Alexander M. Chance, F.C.S.

EVERSON.—On July 5, Mr. Henry Collins Everson, chemist and druggist, aged sixty. Mr. Everson was manager of Messrs. Hopkins & Williams, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., having been connected with that firm for thirty-nine years. He obtained his first experience of the drug-trade at Maidstone, and was then assistant with Mr. Edward Burden, Duke Street. His next and final situation was with Messrs. Hopkins & Williams, entering the firm at the retail branch in New Cavendish Street, which was afterwards acquired by the late Mr. W. Martindale. Mr. Everson passed the Modified examination in 1868, and was also a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and one of the founders of the Galen Lodge of Freemasons. Owing to his position he was particularly well known to the principal scientists of this country and his

advice was often sought when any new chemical was required for the purposes of scientific research. Mr. Everson leaves a widow and three sons, two of the latter being engaged in the Cross Street business. The funeral takes place to-day (Friday).

ALDER.—At Percy House, Percy Terrace, Jesmond, on July 5, Mr. Thomas Stamp Alder, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Alder had for forty years figured prominently in the public life of Newcastle. As a member of the Board of Guardians, as a City Councillor, and in other branches of local government, he dedicated his best days to the general good, his kindness to the poor, old and young alike, being

a memory that will be long cherished in the city. For many years he was instrumental in presenting Christmas gifts to the very poorest, and he organised trips for poor children down the river. His only reward was the gratitude of those whom he helped. Mr. Alder was in no sense of the word a "pushful" man. He was modest and sensitive, and the fact that he sat in the City Council for so many years and was rejected at the last election appears to have preyed upon his health. Mr.

Alder came of Alnwick stock. He was educated in the Duke's School, and going as a youth to Newcastle he commenced business as a chemist and druggist in Adelaide Terrace, New Bridge Street, in 1859. He continued in the same place until his death. His shop was a centre of attraction to many who wanted physic and loved a gossip, for Mr. Alder was a charming talker, who was well up in local history. He first became a member of the Board of Guardians in 1864, and was elected continuously until his death. The only member of the Board remaining who was amongst Mr. Alder's first colleagues is Alderman Owen, pharmaceutical chemist. In 1891 Mr. Alder was elected to the City Council, and he remained a Councillor for ten years. A few years ago Mr. Alder was appointed sub-postmaster at Barras Bridge, Newcastle. He leaves a family of daughters.

HICKS.—On July 2, at 24 Park Grove Road, Leytonstone, Mr. Alexander Dorrington Hicks, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Hicks was for many years manager to Messrs. Wm. Fox & Sons, chemists, Bethnal Green Road, but retired recently in consequence of failing health.

HIGGS.—On July 7, at Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, the beloved wife of Alfred Higgs, J.P., President of the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association.

LOCKYER.—At Deptford, on July 5, Mr. William Walter Lockyer, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine. Mr. Lockyer was a brother of Mr. J. E. Lockyer, photographic chemist, and partner with him in the firm of Lockyer Brothers, chemists and druggists. Death was due to peritonitis after only three days' illness.

SLOPER.—On May 19, at his residence, "Widcombe," Sloper Street, Kensington, Sydney, N.S.W., Mr. Frederick Evans Sloper, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Sloper, whose name is on the British Register as having been in business before 1868, was a member of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Victoria and New South Wales. He was a native of Bath, and served his apprenticeship there, after which he was an assistant with Savory & Moore, in London. After seven years with the last-named firm, Mr. Sloper joined with Ferris, Score & Co. in the establishment of alkali-works, and went to Sydney in 1852 with a shipment of the firm's product. The venture was not, however, a complete success, and the next year Mr. Sloper purchased the business of Mr. Marshall, William Street, Sydney. He continued in William Street till 1870, when he sold out and journeyed to England to visit his relatives. Returning to Sydney in 1873, he re-established his business at the premises in Oxford Street, where he remained until the time of his death. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and daughter.

WILSON.—At Paisley, on June 26, Mr. William Wilson, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven.



Ipecacuanha:

Physiological Action of its Alkaloids.

WE referred in our last volume to the work of Dr. Carl Löwin, of Rostock, on the ipecacuanha-alkaloids, of which he has made a thorough study, supplementing previous records. The results of his investigations have been embodied in a thesis, from which we now have the opportunity of quoting:

The copious literature relating to ipecacuanha and its alkaloids clearly shows that for my purpose there could not be much scope for investigation, and the circumstance that my experiments, though numerous, have not led to much of novelty therefore explains itself. That was not, indeed, my intention, the problem being, rather, comparison of the two alkaloids and of their respective action, which had not, to my knowledge, been hitherto carried out—at least to the same extent.

The toxicological effects produced by the [reputed] emetine of previous observers have long been known. My experiments have shown that qualitatively the action of cephæline is scarcely in any particular different from that of emetine. Both alkaloids exercise an instant action upon the mucous membranes; hence may be explained the circumstance that persons engaged in powdering ipecacuanha are frequently attacked with conjunctivitis, catarrh, cough, &c. An instant action upon subcutaneous tissues, such as has been described by various authors as referable to emetine, I have not noticed in my experiments; in no instance was inflammation recognisable at the parts injected, nor did the animals show signs of discomfort directly after subcutaneous applications. That result is worth mentioning, since it shows that substances which excite the mucous membranes considerably cannot, on that account alone, be regarded as potent irritating-agents in regard to subcutaneous tissues. The two alkaloids now under consideration are consequently to be viewed as possessing a specific irritant property that is exercised only upon the mucous membranes.

Both alkaloids are heart-poisons. The poisoned animals die from paralysis of the heart; but the experiments with isolated frogs' hearts show that the two alkaloids are to be regarded as differing in regard to action upon the heart as well in the intensity as in the quality of their action. Emetine affects the heart when administered in a much smaller dose than cephæline does, and its action is exercised more upon the succession of beats; while, on the contrary, the frequency of the heart-contractions is not so considerably reduced by cephæline, though they become flatter and the blood-pressure is consequently reduced.

The characteristic intestinal symptoms and inflammation of the mucous membranes are produced by both alkaloids without sensible difference; but deleterious action upon the kidneys appears to be more a peculiarity of cephæline. As to the mode of elimination, I have not been able to arrive at any conclusion of more absolute certainty than my predecessors, and that will probably long remain an open question, since no method of determination is available at present which is unexceptionable for the purpose.

A much-disputed point is that of the action of ipecacuanha upon the lungs. After poisoning with cephæline I have observed in two instances quite unimportant extravasation of blood, but after poisoning with emetine I have always found the lungs free from pathological appearances, contrary to the statements of Podwysotski, who mentions "extreme oedema and red hepatisation" among the lung-affections consequent upon emetine poisonings. If that result be due to specific action of emetine I am at a loss to understand the success attending the use of ipecacuanha in pneumonia, when the lungs require to be relieved from the superfluous supply of blood.

The most interesting and most important difference between the two alkaloids of ipecacuanha-root relates to their emetic action. Both produce emesis, whether administered *per os* or subcutaneously, but, as Paul and Cownley pointed out, cephæline is decidedly more powerful as an emetic than emetine. The results of my experiments furnish such distinct evidence in support of that relation as scarcely to admit of any contrary view. Consequently, while cephæline takes precedence as an emetic, emetine is to be preferred as an expectorant. In that respect, therefore, it follows that a distinction must be drawn between the two kinds of ipecacuanha-root.

Cartagena ipecacuanha is excluded from the German Pharmacopœia IV., although it is entitled to be admitted, together with Rio ipecacuanha, quite independently of the amount of cephæline it contains. The exclusion of this drug has called forth protests from various sources, since the better kinds of Cartagena ipecacuanha not only contain a larger amount of total alkaloids than the Rio drug, but they are not inferior to Rio ipecacuanha even in regard to the amount of emetine. In my opinion, the valuation of these drugs should not be based upon the amount of emetine they contain respectively. Both drugs contain two alkaloids

which are of such importance that both of them require to be taken into account; and since one of them preponderates in one sort, and the other alkaloid preponderates in the other sort, the one sort should be kept by apothecaries as well as the other. According to the relative amounts of emetine and cephæline in Rio and Cartagena ipecacuanha given by Paul and Cownley, the Cartagena drug is to be preferred as an emetic on account of the cephæline it contains being more than double the amount contained in the Rio drug, while the Rio drug is better adapted for use as an expectorant because it contains nearly twice as much emetine as the Cartagena drug.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS BILL

has not yet been introduced, and it is exceedingly difficult to learn what are the prospects of its being brought forward this Session. I have communicated with the representative of the Board of Agriculture on the subject, but apparently even the Department charged with the preparation of the measure are uncertain whether it will be proceeded with or not. The Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes tells me he thinks it is very doubtful whether it will be brought in this side of the Prorogation, but admitted that the question was in some doubt.

MR. WEIR AND LYMPH.

Mr. Weir is still prosecuting his inquiries on the subject of lymph. He is positively inoculated with it. He asked the Lord Advocate on Wednesday whether, having regard to the fact that the use of humanised vaccine-lymph has been discontinued in England on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, and that during the year 1902 the Central Vaccine Institution for Scotland supplied on application from parochial vaccinators in various parts of Scotland 312 tubes of humanised lymph, he would consider the expediency of issuing a circular to parochial vaccinators throughout Scotland recommending the use of glycerinated calf-lymph. The Lord Advocate, in reply, stated that the proportion of calf-lymph issued by the Vaccine Institution in Scotland showed that the use of this lymph is increasing, and the Secretary for Scotland, after consulting the Local Government Board, was of opinion that, under all the circumstances, it was not at present necessary to issue any circular on the subject. The parochial vaccinators, he pointed out, had complete discretion in the matter.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following entries occur in the list of pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1903:

William Raymond, George Francis, and John Jellett Fitzgerald, 100*l.* During the minority of any one of them, and in recognition of the services rendered to science and education by their late father, Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, F.R.S.

Mrs. Zaré Elizabeth Blacker, 120*l.* In recognition of the services of her late husband, Dr. A. Barry Blacker, M.D., who lost his life through his devotion to medical research.

Miss Florence Buehanan, 50*l.* In consideration of her scientific researches and consequent failure of sight, and of her inadequate means of support.

Miss Mary Elizabeth M. Simpson, 40*l.* In consideration of the eminence as a chemist of her late father, Professor Maxwell Simpson, and of her straitened circumstances.

GUINEA POSTAL ORDERS BILL.

This Bill, introduced by Mr. Henniker Heaton, has passed through Parliament. It simply amends Acts of 1880 and 1883, so as to allow for 2*l.* postal orders being issued.

GERMAN POTASH-INDUSTRY.—The committee appointed by the recent Berlin conference of members of the German potash syndicate has just held various sittings at Hamburg in conjunction with other prominent persons engaged in the trade, but no information is as yet available as to the measures that were probably proposed for averting the contemplated American invasion. In fact, the *Vossische Zeitung* calmly announces that the proceedings were restricted to the settlement of the proposed allotment or participative production of the potash-works.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: July 9.

IN spite of the universal grumblings as to a "total lack of business," prices appear in the majority of cases to have a decidedly hardening tendency. Quinine has fluttered considerably during the week, but has closed firm at 10½d. per oz. on the spot for B. & S. or Brunswick. Shellac is dearer, and will probably go higher still, as stocks are small. Strychnine is firmer, and morphine is in fuller demand, but former prices remain good. At the spice-auctions only small supplies were catalogued, and the demand was very slow, and only a very small proportion sold at previous rates. The principal alterations during the week, including those at the drug-auctions, are subjoined :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid, tannic	Camphor	Ergot	Buchu
Cascara sagrada	Menthol	Senega	Cardamoms
Hydrastis	Morphine		Eleimi
Lime-juice	Opium		Rhubarb
Oil, lime	Strychnine		
Quinine			
Sulphate			
Shellac			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 1 to July 8 inclusive:—Acid, acetic (@ Rotterdam), 9s, (@ Fredrikstad) 18s; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 6s; acid, tannic (@ Hambrø), 6s; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 13s, (@ Hambrø) 4s; aniseed (@ Hong-Kong), 100s; antimony (@ Kobe) 35s, (@ Shanghai) 250s, (@ Osaka) 190s; arsenic (@ Sydney), 210s; camphor (@ Kobe) 25s, (@ Colombo) 4s, (@ Hambrø) 49s; caraway-seeds (@ Amsterdam) 50s, (@ Rotterdam), 10s; cardamoms (@ Colombo) 102s, (@ Bombay) 15s; cassia (@ Hong-Kong), 300s; castor seed (@ Bombay) 4,552s, (@ Coonada) 1,385s; chemicals (@ Rotterdam) 10s, (@ Flushing) 3s, (@ Antwerp) 10s, (@ Hambrø) 25s, (@ Amsterdam) 23s; chilli-pepper (@ Kobe) 232s, (@ Bombay) 595s, (@ Durban) 55s; cinnamon (@ Colombo) 120s, (@ Kobe) 23s; cinchona (@ Calicut) 25s, (@ Bombay) 22s; cloves (at Penang), 4s; cocoa nut oil (@ Colombo) 329s, (@ Cochin) 380s; drugs (@ Marseilles) 22s, (@ New York) 5s, (@ Dieppe) 6s, (@ Hambrø) 30s; ephedra (@ Hambrø), 6s; eucalyptus oil (@ Bremen) 65s, (@ Sydney) 5s, (@ Hambrø) 3s; gall (@ Kobe) 12s, (@ Busreth) 745s; gambier (@ Singapore) 3,304s; ginger (@ Hong-Kong) 320s, (@ Kobe) 20s, (@ Yokohama) 165s, (@ West Africa) 21s, (@ Bombay) 1,485s, (@ Shanghai) 84s, (@ Amsterdam) 191s, (@ Hambrø) 1s, (@ Calicut) 31s; glycerin (@ Sydney), 39s; gum copal (@ Canton) 101s, (@ Singapore) 50s; gum damar (@ Singapore), 25s; gum sandarac (@ Hambrø), 5s; ippecacuanha (@ Singapore), 61s; kauri gum (@ Sydney), 50s; lemon-juice (@ Leghorn), 20s; liquorice (@ Marseilles) 10s, (@ Batcum) 85s, (@ Palermo) 6s; mace (@ Penang), 6s; magnesia (@ Rotterdam) 5s, (@ Colombo) 20s; menthol crystals (@ Yokohama) 10s; nutmegs (@ Amsterdam) 1s, (@ Penang) 15s, (@ Singapore) 20s; oil, castor (@ Coonada) 226s; oil, citronella (@ Rotterdam) 20s, (@ Galle) 18s, (@ Hambrø) 4s; oil, cod-liver (@ Bergen) 23s, (@ Bordeaux) 1s, (@ Drontheim) 8s, (@ Durban) 18s, (@ Aalsund) 6s; oils, essential (@ New York) 55s, (@ Ostend) 9s; oil, geranium (@ Marseilles) 8s; oil, lemongrass (@ Galle), 9s; oil, olive (@ Marseilles) 255s, (@ Cadiz) 94s, and (@ Bordeaux), 1 barrel; oil, palm-kernel (@ Hambrø), 257s; oil, rose (@ Bombay), 2s; oil, sperm (@ St. Michael's), 22s; obikanum (@ Bombay), 179s; opium (@ New York)

20s, (@ Sydney) 2s, (@ Smyrna) 71s, (@ Marselles) 80s; permanganate of potash (@ Hambrø), 150s; pimento (@ St. Lucia), 92s; pistachio (@ Marseilles), 6s; potash chloride (@ Newpor), 100s; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 38s; saccharin (@ Antwerp), 2s; saffron (@ Valencia), 1s; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 80s; salt-petre (@ Hambrø), 13s; scammony (@ Marseilles) 80s, (@ Beyrouth) 17s; senna (@ Bombay) 49s, (@ Suez) 15s; senna pods (@ Bombay) 12s; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 125s; sucraquine (@ Antwerp), 2s; sulphate of soda (@ Amsterdam) 84s, (@ Hambrø) 25s; tamarinds (@ S. Lucia), 92s; turneric (@ Bombay), 1,210s; turpentine (@ Hambrø) 100s, (@ Liban) 50s, (@ Riga) 135s; vanilla (@ St. Lucia), 92s; wax (@ Bordeaux) 11s, (@ Boston) 393s, (@ Marseilles) 3s, (@ New York), 120s, (@ Hambrø) 17s, (@ Colombo) 11s, (@ Sydney) 23s, (@ Tangiers) 29s; wax, cereine (@ Rotterdam) 52s, (@ Hambrø) 5s; wax, paraffin (@ Sydney), 33s.

Heavy Chemicals.

A quietly steady tone continues as the main feature of the heavy-chemical market, and there is nothing of very special interest to record. Values show little or no fluctuation, and, generally speaking, are maintained at late rates.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Deliveries of all main products continue fair, but they are mostly on contract account. Values remain unchanged from recent reports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA maintains only a quiet tone. Quotations are nominally unchanged from those last given, but rather lower figures would doubtless be accepted for good business.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are in continued steady demand. Chloride of magnesium, 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per ton; magnesium sulphate (Epsom's), 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton; carbonate of magnesium, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in steady demand at unchanged low rates; an advance at any time from these figures is by no means improbable. Bichromates of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export, 2½d. per lb., net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2½d. per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export, 2d. per lb., net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

SULPHOCYANIDES are without improvement either in demand or value. Potassium, 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.; barium, 95 per cent., 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME is quiet at 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f.

LEAD-COMPOUNDS continue to move steadily at recent rates. White acetate of lead, 26d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown acetate of lead, 16d. 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; nitrate of lead, 22l. 10s. to 23l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

GREEN COPPERAS keeps in brisk request, and makers are fully employed. Best Lancashire makes, 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton, in bulk, f.o.r.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 24.

GINGER (AFRICAN) has further advanced, present price being 29s. 6d. per cwt.

GUINEA GRAINS.—There has been a sale at 40s. per cwt. on the spot.

QUILLIA-BARK.—Steady on the spot at from 25s. to 26s. cwt.

CANARY SEED.—47s. 6d. per qtr. still asked.

ACACIA SORTS.—Several parcels have changed hands at from 32s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality.

CASTOR OIL.—The market here remains still very quiet at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. for good seconds Calcutta, and the same price for first pressure French.

KOLA NUTS.—Five bags have been sold at 27s. per lb.

IRISH MOSS.—The market is entirely bare of ordinary quality.

CREAM OF TARTAR has still further advanced, and from 84s. 6d. to 89s. per cwt., f.o.b., is asked according to quality.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, July 7.

Business is quiet at present, and very few articles have changed since last week.

ALOES, CAPE, is firm, at 105m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM, PERU, is quiet, at 9½m. to 9m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, continues firm; first hand quotes 435m., second hand 430m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is firm and advancing, little offering on spot, at 105m. to 110m.; July-August shipment, 85m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is steady, arrivals small; spot, 72½m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is firm, at 100m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, at 43m. to 42m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is tending firmer. America has bought here. Present prices are 230m. to 235m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is quiet, at 34m. to 32m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA quiet and supplies moderate. Rio prime is quoted 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and Cartagena 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

KOLA-NUTS are firm; stocks are small here, and 90m. to 95m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

QUININE is dull, at 33m. per kilo.

SENEGA-ROOT.—Spot delivery still scarce, at 775m. per 100 kilos.

SPRIT OF TURPENTINE is quiet; spot, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE is quiet, at 113m. per 100 kilos.

WAX.—Japanese is quiet; spot, 126m. per 100 kilos. is asked; forward shipment, 122m. per 100 kilos. Carnauba very firm; from 145m. to 200m. per 100 kilos, according to quality.

WORMSEED.—Very scarce and firm, at 110m. per 100 kilos.

OILS.—The oil-market is very dull and depressed. Castor oil dull; first pressing, in barrels, spot, 40m.; forward, 39m. per 100 kilos. Linseed oil is rapidly falling. Rape oil, quiet. Cotton oil, without business.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Cassia oil is firm, but little doing. Pepper-mint oil is quiet; HGH at 13m. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per lb., Japanese at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. Star anise oil quiet, at 10m. to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. per kilo.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 8, 11.0 A.M.:—Large sales of opium have been made on American account. Speculation continues, and the prices are advancing daily. New crop is selling at 8s. 7d. per lb., and old crop at 9s. 2d. per lb.

NEW YORK, July 9, 2.40 P.M.:—The market here is quiet. Opium is higher, at 83.20 per lb.; copaiba is active, at 35c. per lb.; buchu is easier, at 23c. per lb.; senega is lower, at 65c. per lb.; bromides have advanced 6c. per lb. The market for peppermint oil is inactive, at 82.70 per lb. Sarsaparilla is scarce, at 8c. per lb.

HAMBURG, July 9, 1.27 P.M.:—Lycopodium is scarce, and camphor oil is quoted at 65m. per 100 kilos, for stock afloat. Cascara sagrada is selling at 110m. per 100 kilos., and 90m. per 100 kilos. for forward delivery.

ACID, TANNIC.—Dearer. The price is now 1s. 10d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Japan crude is very firm, the latest quotation being 173s. 6d., c.i.f., but there are no buyers on this side at that figure.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Advancing in price. There is no new crop offered yet. High prices are probable, as stocks are small in London, and there are none in New York. Considerable business has been done at 40s., but the price for new crop is now 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., New York. The spot price is 55s. and 60s. for four-year-old bark.

CINCHONA.—There were only four catalogues at the monthly auction on Tuesday, representing 715 packages of bark. The demand was good, and the bulk was disposed of at steady prices, the average unit being 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. This is a slight improvement on the last Amsterdam sale, which showed a parity of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona	...	519
Ceylon cinchona	...	146
Java cinchona	...	50
	715	511

The following approximate quantities represent the purchases made by the principal buyers:

	Lbs.
The Brunswick factory	40,815
The Frankfort on-Main and Stuttgart factories	27,300
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	16,975
Messrs. Howards & Sons	14,820
The Imperial Quinine factory	1,850
Druggists, brokers, &c.	22,380
Total quantity sold	124,140
Bought in or withdrawn	40,040
Total quantity offered	164,180

The following prices were paid:

EAST INDIAN.—Succirubra, quills and chips, ordinary, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 2d.; root, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; renewed stem chips and shavings, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; officinalis, stem chips and shavings, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; renewed, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.; broken quill, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 2d.; root, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. Ledgeriana, natural stem chips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; root, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Bright Succirubra quillings and chips, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, branch, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hybrid branch, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 23 will consist of 6,647 bales and 331 cases, weighing 611,293 kilos., Java bark.

CINNAMON.—At last quarterly sales only less than half the quantity offered was sold. Fine qualities were steady in price, but common sorts were $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. lower. The prices for ordinary to fine quill (Ceylon firsts) range from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8d.; seconds, 6d. to 1s. 6d.; thirds, 5d. to 1s. 4d.; fourths, 4d. to 1d. Chips are quoted at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is little demand privately.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auction held at Amsterdam on July 7 was as follows: 70 tons Van Houten sold at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., average price 59.75c., against 61.70c. at the previous auction; 16 tons de Jong sold at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 11 tons Meremustafa sold at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3 tons Mignon sold at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

ERGOT.—Prices are firm at 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., for good sound Spanish; the spot price is 1s. 2d. per lb.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.—Very firm. Buyers at 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., but no sellers under 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—In spite of the hot spell the market continues quiet. Half-closed flowers are selling at from 70s. to 80s., according to quality, and closed flowers at 115s. to 125s. per cwt., c.i.f.

LIME-JUICE.—It is stated that a blight in the West Indies has affected the lime-trees this year. This will probably have the effect of sending up the price of the juice on the London market; indeed, already sales of good pale juice have been made at 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. is wanted.

MENTHOL is very firm at 25s. spot. Prices are easier for forward delivery, probably indicating bare sales, and a lower tendency is looked for.

A cable from Japan, dated July 9, states that the peppermint crop of this season will again fall below expectations.

MORPHINE.—There has been a greater demand, and sales generally have been brisker in view of the slight advance in Turkey opium, but the price remains unaltered.

OIL, ALMONDS.—English expressed oil may see a decline of 1d. per lb. before the end of the month.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Firm, at about 10s. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Writing on July 3 our Bergen correspondent says that the Finmarken fishery is now closed, and the inspection mostly concluded. The last report give the total catch as 473 million cod, against 436 million last year, and 386 million in 1901. Owing to the quality and size of this year's cod these numbers do not give a true estimate of the quantity in weight, which, as seen from the published statements in the same years, is estimated at 71,000,000 kilos., as against 109,000,000 kilos. and 116,000,000 kilos. The production of steam-refined cod-liver oil was in the corresponding years 2,404 barrels, 19,391 barrels, and 30,146 barrels. The oil-market is unaltered and dull, at the nominal quotation of 480s. per barrel, f.o.b., for finest non-congealing oil. The export from Bergen up to date amounts to 1,354 barrels, against 4,785 barrels at the corresponding date last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Flat. The price for ordinary is 2s. 3d. per lb., and guaranteed oil may be bought at 2s. 6d.

OIL, LIMES.—Dearer, in consequence of the crop reports, and 1s. 9d. is now asked, but 1s. 8d. might be taken. The stocks in London are said not to exceed 2 tons, and should there be much demand prices will rush up.

OIL, OLIVE.—A recent shipment of Pasqal's bran oil is quoted at 5s. 3d. per gal., tins and cases free. Mogador oil is selling at 31s. 10s. to 33s., and Spanish at 32s. Levant oil is the same price as Mogador.

OPIUM.—A firm market here, but quiet.

SMYRNA, June 30.—Heavy rains have fallen all over the country during the past fortnight, but as yet nothing definite can be said as to what extent they have damaged the crop. It is estimated by some that the yield will not exceed 3,800 cases, including 800, the estimate of the Salonica yield this year. Most of the low land plantations have been harvested, but in the high plateaus—the

collecting period having just commenced—the rain will do a deal of harm. Already the adverse weather conditions have given a firmer tone to the market, and small purchases of old and new at 2*d.* per lb. advance have been made. The sales for the week ending June 26 amounted to 23 cases, of which 16 were for interior account and 7 for shipment to America. New current talequah is quoted at 8*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb. f.o.b.; old manufacturing druggists' as to quality, 8*s.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; Yerli and Boghaditz as to quality, 8*s.* 8*d.* to 9*s.* 2*d.*; Karaliissar, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.* The arrivals to date are 156 cases, against 450 at same period last year. No arrivals of new opium had appeared on the Constantinople market up to June 22. The stock in first and second hands in Smyrna is 4,482 cases, against 2,301 at same date last year, and in Constantinople 586 cases, against 369 last year.

POTASSIUM NITRATE (Saltpetre).—Owing to the advance in the price of raw material makers have raised the price 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The latest quotation is 20*t.* 5*s.* per ton in 2*cwt.* barrels.

QUICKSILVER keeps remarkably firm at 8*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. Mr. Alex. Pickering's statement of the statistical position is as follows:

Imports.		
	1903	1902
June bottles	6,482	4,564
January-June "	33,072	31,575

Exports.		
	1903	1902
June bottles	761	617
January-June "	11,984	12,581

Average Price.

	1903	1902	1901
June £8 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	£8 15 <i>s.</i>	£9 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	

QUININE.—A higher tendency has developed during the week, and the market closes at higher rates. Several sales were made early in the week at 10*g*. per oz. for spot, and since then 20,000 oz. at 10*g*. per oz. for August delivery. There are now buyers of December delivery at 11*d.*

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* slow, at 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Cumin* firm, at 20*s.* per cwt. for Morocco, and at 24*s.* for Malta. Dutch *Caraway* quiet, at 21*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Coriander* dearer, at 9*s.* per cwt. for Morocco. *Canary* steady on the spot, but sales small, at 49*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter for Turkish. New crop has been sold at 40*s.* down to 38*s.* c.i.f. terms for August-October shipment. *Fenugreek* is quoted 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per cwt. *Linseed* has been sold at 44*s.* to 45*s.* per quarter for clean Morocco.

SENEGA.—The c.i.f. price for July shipment is quoted at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb., but there seems little doing, and an easier tone prevails. Spot prices are from 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

HELLAC.—A considerably firmer tone is exhibited, and a fair amount of business has been done during the week. On the spot, 300 cases TN orange have been sold at 136*s.* for fair qualities, cash and short prompt. For October delivery, 141*s.* for good orange and 140*s.* for December delivery have been paid, and there are still buyers. *Calcutta* 2*s.* dearer; For arrival business has been done in TN for July at 135*s.* and July-September 133*s.*, c.i.f.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday washed rough bright medium and small *Cochin Ginger* sold at 33*s.* to 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; *Calicut* rough was bought in at 34*s.*; brown rough-coated *Nicaragua* sold at 32*s.*; and middling to good *Jamaica* realised 48*s.* to 52*s.*; with mouldy at 41*s.* 6*d.* *Penang Cloves* were bought in, fair picked at 10*d.*; *Zanzibar* is selling privately at 41*d.* per lb. for fair. *West Indian Nutmegs* sold in auction at 3*1*/*2**d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., according to quality. *Mace* quiet, fair pale *Penang* being bought in at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. *Zanzibar Chillies*, fair red sold at 35*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt.; and yellowish at 35*s.*; bright *Nyassa* was bought in at 50*s.* Fair *Siam* white *Pepper* was bought in at 9*g*. per lb.; and fair limed *Penang* at 9*g*. A firm tone prevails privately, but no business is reported. *Black Singapore* was not offered in auction, and privately the market is steady at 6*g*. per lb. for fair on the spot; fair *Aleppo* was bought in at 6*g*.

STRYCHNINE.—The market for English make is very firm, but it is still selling at unchanged rates.

WAX, BEES'.—American yellow (WHB brand) remains at our last quotation—8*s.* 5*s.* per cwt., net, for 5-case lots. White (same brand) is 9*s.* 5*s.* per cwt., net, for similar quantities.

London Drug-auctions.

ONLY a small proportion of the new goods offered was sold. Rhubarb was cheaper, and so were buchu-leaves, ergot, and gum elemi. None of the ipecacuanha offered was sold, and it looked as if easier rates would be accepted. Beeswax was rather slow of sale, but some good *Jamaica* was disposed of at even rates. A consignment of HGH peppermint oil sold briskly, this being the only article in which there could be said to be any life. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen	10 ...	0	Menthol	8 ...	0
Aloes—			Moa-flowers	10 ...	0
<i>Curaçao</i> (boxes)	128 ...	32	Musk (Touquin)	1 ...	0
<i>Socotrine</i>	11 ...	10	Musk-seed	3 ...	0
Ambergris	1 ...	0	Oil—		
Ammoniacum	1 ...	1	bay	1 ...	0
Aniseed	40 ...	0	cinnamon	4 ...	0
Anatto-seed	21 ...	21	eucalyptus	10 ...	0
Araroba	15 ...	0	lemongrass	11 ...	0
Areca	59 ...	0	peppermint	26 ...	23
Balsam—			Orange-peel	7 ...	0
<i>Copaiba</i>	6 ...	0	Orris	15 ...	0
<i>Peru</i>	2 ...	0	Papaw-juice	1 ...	1
<i>Tolu</i>	4 ...	0	Quilliaia	29 ...	0
Benzoin—			Quince-seed	4 ...	4
<i>Sumatra</i>	20 ...	0	Rhubarb	93 ...	25
Buchu	45 ...	8	Sarsaparilla—		
Cardamoms	174 ...	96	<i>Jamaica</i>	3 ...	3
Cinchona	16 ...	16	<i>Lima-Jamaica</i>	11 ...	11
Coca-leaves	5 ...	0	<i>Seedlac</i>	13 ...	0
Cuttle-fish bone	29 ...	0	<i>Senna</i> —		
Dragon's-blood	4 ...	2	<i>Alexandrian</i>	23 ...	0
Elemi	9 ...	4	<i>Tinnevelly</i>	52 ...	52
Ergot	6 ...	6	<i>Soda-crystals (bgs.)</i>	200 ...	0
Fish, dried	6 ...	0	<i>Tonka-beans</i>	2 ...	2
Ghee	20 ...	0	<i>Turmeric</i>	60 ...	35
Guaiacum	2 ...	0	<i>Wax (bees')</i> —		
Gum acacia	5 ...	0	<i>Australian</i>	5 ...	4
Honey—			<i>Calcutta (white)</i>	11 ...	0
<i>Australian</i>	19 ...	0	<i>Central American</i>	14 ...	0
<i>Jamaica</i>	155 ...	86	<i>Chilian</i>	2 ...	0
<i>New Zealand</i>	59 ...	0	<i>East Indian</i>	67 ...	0
Ipecacuanha—			<i>Jamaica</i>	29 ...	12
<i>Cartagena</i>	1 ...	0	<i>Morocco</i>	7 ...	0
<i>Rio (natural)</i>	11 ...	0	<i>Spanish (yellow)</i>	13 ...	0
<i>" (cult.)</i>	66 ...	0	<i>Zanzibar</i>	99 ...	17
Kola	12 ...	*12	<i>Kola</i>	3 ...	0
Lime-juice	1 ...	0	<i>Witchhazel extract</i>	3 ...	0

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—No Cape aloes was offered, and this kind is much wanted. Black Capey *Curaçao* sold at 15*s.* per cwt., and dull dark ditto, 24 cases, at 14*s.* For another parcel of 84 cases bright Capey *Curaçao* a bid of 18*s.* 6*d.* was refused, 19*s.* being the limit. E. Indian *Socotrine*, of good quality, softish, in kegs, was held for 70*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.*

AMMONIACUM.—One case part blocky, free small to medium yellow tears, sold at 60*s.* per cwt.

ANISEED.—Forty bags of fair current greenish Russian seed were bought in at 16*s.* per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Fair sorts sold at 2*1*/*2**d.* per lb. Good dark red dry *Madras* was sold at 3*1*/*2**d.* per lb.

ARAROBA.—Current quality (no test) bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

ARECA.—For fair current quality 13*s.* is asked, a bid of 12*s.* being refused.

BALSAM, COPAIBA.—Thin pale *Cartagena*, part cloudy, was limited, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

BALSAM, PERU.—Two cases of rather thin balsam were held for 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

BALSAM, TOLU.—Brown softish balsam, part drossy, was bought in at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

BENZOIN.—There were no sales, and only ordinary quality *Sumatra* was offered, being bought in at 95*s.* to 6*d.* per cwt. Fine pale almondly *Sumatra* is much wanted, and would fetch high prices.

BUCHU.—About 1*d.* per lb. easier, 10*d.* being asked for good green round leaves, and 9*g*. was paid for rather stalky sorts.

CARDAMOMS.—Lower, 96 packages being sold partly without reserve. Medium to bold palish plump *Mysore*

sold at 1s. 8d., brown bold 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., the bold from the same parcel being held for 2s. Small thin Mysores, 2 cases, sold at 10d., brown at 8½d., split at same price, and fair to good seeds at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Medium brown Mangalores sold at 11d.; small, 6½d. to 8d.; splits, 9d.; seeds, 11d. Small to medium Malabars, brown, sold at 7½d. to 8d., without reserve.

CINCHONA.—Twelve bales of Cartigena of recent import sold cheaply at 1½d. per lb., and 3 bales hard flat native Calisaya-bark sold at 1s. 5d. for sound and 1s. for second-class country damaged.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Of 29 cases offered nothing was sold, a bid of 5½d. per lb. being refused for bold picked, 6d. being the price. A bid of 2d. was also refused for 7 cases of sifted small to bold unscrapped bone, and 1s. for small broken clean-sifted.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—For 1 case of fine fiery re-boiled lump 9½s. per cwt. was paid, and 1 case of rather dull colour sold at 7d. per cwt.

ELEMI.—Considerably cheaper, good white resin selling at 50s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—A little easier, at 1s. 1d. per lb., the price paid for 6 barrels of good current sound Spanish.

HONEYS.—Rather slow of sale. Clear liquid amber Jamaica, in barrels, sold at 20s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt.; darker, 17s. to 19s. Pale partly-set Jamaica sold at 20s. to 21s., darker 19s. 6d. to 20s., and pale yellow set in cases and tins at 22s. to 22s. 6d. For 19 cases pale set Australian a bid of 35s. per cwt. was refused, the lot being bought in at 50s. There were also 59 cases pale New Zealand offered, and bought in at 40s.

IPECACUANHA.—There is not a single sale to report in this root, and the tendency is, if anything, easier. Rio native was bought in at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. For cultivated Rio 5s. 6d. is the price. In Cartagena only 1 bag was offered, of good fair quality, and a bid of 4s. 2d. was refused; 4s. 3d. would be accepted probably. A parcel of 30 bales of fine picked plump Johore root is held for 5s. 6d.

KOLA.—One dozen bags small to medium, bright to dark red sound West Indian nuts were sold privately, the price not transpiring.

MENTHOL.—Eight cases of Kobayashi crystals were offered and withdrawn at 30s. per lb., 23s. being refused.

MUSK.—One caddy of old-fashioned thick-skin Tonquin dry and well trimmed was bought in at 67s. 6d. per oz., the limit being stated at 65s.

MUSK-SEED.—Three cases of usual quality seed were limited at 1s. 2d. per lb., a bid of 8d. being refused.

OIL, BAY.—One case "scented with paraffin oil" was bought in at 5s. 10d. per lb., no offer being made.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Ten cases guaranteed B.P., "Kangaroo Island" brand, were bought in at 1s. 4d. per lb.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—No demand; limited at 6½d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Twenty-five cases of H. G. Hotchkiss oil sold amid keen competition at 12s. per lb. One tin of "rectified" oil realised 7s. per lb. Japanese dementhosilised is 7s. 9d., no 40 per cent. being imported now.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Dark ordinary sort was offered, but a bid of 2½d. per lb. failed to effect a sale.

ORRIS.—Fair Florentine root was limited at 25s. per cwt. net.

PAWAW JUICE.—One box, containing a tin of 35 lbs. weight, sold at 10s. per lb.

QUILLAYA.—The limit is 25s. per ton net.

QUINCE-SEED.—Good current quality sold at 1s. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Chiefly Canton was offered, and sold at 1d. to 2d. per lb. cheaper. Good medium flat Canton sold at 1s. for good pinky fracture; ditto round, 1s. 2d.; grey-coated medium round, greyish fracture, sold at 11d.; rough-coated small flat at 8½d. to 9½d. For rough pickings 7½d. was refused. High-dried is unchanged, at 8d. for good if pale-coated root of good fracture, 2 cases being sold at this price. A pile of 10 cases very dull wormy medium to bold flat high-dried sold at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.

SARASPARILLA.—Steady, 1s. 2d. being paid for good fair Jamaica, slightly country-damaged. Rather chumpy Lima-Jamaica sold at 1s. per lb. for sound.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly sold with a good demand at unchanged rates. Small yellowish green to medium, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; greener ditto, from 2d. to 2½d.; pods from 3d. to 1½d. for dark to fair. For green Alexandria leaf 4½d. is asked; and 2d. for green siftings. A bid of 1½d. will be submitted for the latter.

SODA CRYSTALS.—Two lots of 100 bags each were offered at 65s. per ton. The soda is said to contain from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. carbonate.

TONKA BEANS.—For 2 barrels softish unfrosted Angosturas 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. was paid without reserve.

TURMERIC.—For 35 bags good bright Madras bulbs 8s. was paid; and 10s. was the limit for bright finger of good fracture.

WAX, BEES.—The demand was a poor one for all kinds, and the following prices were paid: Jamaica, from 7s. 17s. 6d. to 8s. 5s. per cwt., according to quality; for Zanzibar wax 6s. 15s. was paid, 83 packages being bought in at a 7s. limit; for East Indian 6s. to 6s. 7s. 6d. is asked; and for Australian 7s. 5s. was paid. White Calcutta was limited at 6s. 15s. per cwt.; yellow Spanish at 6s. 10s.; and Morocco wax was bought in at 6s. 2s. 6d.

WITCH-HAZEL EXTRACT.—Three barrels of this extract can be had for 1s. 9d. per gal.

English Herb-crops.

The proprietors of P. P. Holland's Distillery, Market Deeping, say the prospect of peppermint yielding even a fair crop is still very doubtful, and showery, warm weather is much needed. Up to the present this season's planting has made hardly any sign of growth, while old planting is very thin and short. Old lavender-plants are showing a large amount of flower, and young plants also are growing well. The yield from both will probably be above the average. The dill-crop, under the best conditions, will be light, as a large area has come up very thin and is not making much headway. Old-planted wormwood has begun to turn very rusty, owing to some kind of blight, which will prevent the seed maturing, and so decrease the yield of oil. This season's planting of wormwood is backward, and the yield per acre will be small. The rosemary-plantation looks as well as usual. Savin is not growing quite so well, but may eventually improve. Henbane was abundant; but the nightshade crop is not so heavy, nor is it yielding the average amount of extract. Small quantities of chamomile, aconite, &c., are healthy, and growing well.

[For other matter, see Coloured Supplement.]

Coming Events.

Tuesday, July 14.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Excursion to Holt Fleet. Tickets, to include rail, steamboat, tram, and taxi, 6s. 6d. each, may be had from Mr. J. A. Radford, 14 Union Street, Birmingham.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association and Chemists' Defence Association. Annual meetings at Holborn Viaduct Hotel, at 2.30 and 4.30 P.M.

Wednesday, July 15.

Society of Chemical Industry. Annual meeting in the Public Hall, Municipal Technical College, Bradford, at 10.30 A.M. **Optical Society.** Ship Hotel, Greenwich, at 6.30 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets, 6s. 6d., may be had from Mr. W. Salt, Hon. Secretary, 20 Hanover Square, W.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association and Chemists' Defence Association. Excursion down the Thames, starting from Paddington at 9.35 A.M. Tickets (inclusive), 10s. 6d., may be had from the Secretary, 184 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland Chemists' Association. Joint picnic at Alnwick.

Friday, July 17.

Poor-law Dispensers' Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. at 8.30 P.M. General meeting, after which Mr. G. B. Walker, Greenwich Infirmary, will read a paper on "Poisons."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Medicine-stamp Act.

SIR,—The new decision *re* medicine-duty seems to cause more flutter in the pharmaceutical dove-cote than any other decision since that which declared that a limited company was not a person within the meaning of the Act. And yet, it seems to me, this cause for flutter sets the last cause at rest. How can a drug-store company keep going on the new decision? Are people going to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a pennyworth of pills at the stores if they can get them at the qualified chemist's for 1d.? Was there ever such a blow at the term "store prices"? If chemists are wise they will make every endeavour to uphold this decision. See what a stride it is towards recovering some of his original professional status for a chemist to be able to sell unstamped the same article which the store has to stamp! He can explain to his customer that he is allowed this privilege by the Government in recognition of the fact that he has received an expensive professional training and passed a difficult scientific examination. It is the first time the chemist and druggist has obtained anything appreciable to show for his trouble of qualifying. What is the chemist and druggist more than the grocer? The grocer can sell patents by taking out a licence; can call himself a chemist by forming a company out of his family and a friend or two; and can sell poisons by obtaining the aid of an elderly registered gentleman at a small salary to superintend the sale of the same. Where, then, is the difference, as far as the public are concerned, between Tweedledum the grocer and Tweedledee the chemist? To the lay mind there is no difference, except that the grocer has, by making drugs a side-line, looked upon profit as subsidiary to advertisement. The public perceive this difference; they see that the grocer is a cheap chemist. The new decision is a death-blow to bogus chemists of this description. But chemists must make the most of their opportunity. The tinct. quin. ammon. case decided that a qualified chemist can recommend a preparation the formula for which is known and approved. Thus there is no need to stamp compound rhubarb pills B.P., even though they are recommended for indigestion. The antibilious pill may be labelled—

"Aperient Pill (Antibilious). Formula of the Great Northern Hospital Pharmacopeia."

"Liver Pill, Compound Calomel Pill (Liver). British Pharmacopeia."

"Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Sir Benjamin Brodie's Prescription."

This would be quite sufficient indication of the ingredients, for no judge or magistrate could expect the prescription in full to appear on a 1-dr. label. At the same time it may be reckoned a certainty that the formula would be quite a secret as far as the public are concerned. The man who buys a pennyworth of pills will not buy a 10s. 6d. B.P. to study up the ingredients. Along these lines the chemist can spread himself almost without limit, and if he be reduced to printing the actual ingredients he is only following the lead of B. & W., who by so doing do not seem to have suffered anything. It is for chemists to take this tide at the flood. It will lead on to fortune. If cleverly engineered it can close the stores. If in following this course the chemist finds he is losing a little at first, let him not despair. He can afford to wait a while. Let him understand that while he has to feed the horse on hay the grass is growing richly outside. Such is my point of view as a chemist. As a company manager I have to consider the other side. The stores will fight. They will point out the gross iniquity of a tax of 150 per cent. on pennyworths of health necessities. They will picture the sorrow-stricken

home of the poor worker whose pennyworth of pills is more than doubled in price by monstrous and unjust taxation. They will want to know why Steedman's powders are not stamped when sold singly. They will float patent pills in which the higher value boxes contain a number grossly out of proportion to the lower, so that those bearing a 1s. stamp will contain five or six hundred pills. These boxes will not be sold to the general public. They will not be advertised in these large sizes, but merely opened and the pills sold loose. Chemists must get a test-case for the legality of this, and get it quickly. The stores will say that the special exemption to qualified chemists will apply to their qualified managers, providing the sales are made by them in person. This must be decided. [It has been.—EDITOR.] Here is the chemist's opportunity, and the chemist who would grumble or show fright at the new decision would grumble at a shower after a five years' water-famine. The destruction of 70,000. worth of labels sounds a big thing, but in the first place it is spread over a large number; secondly, chemists have lost more than that over the stores and companies; and, thirdly, it will not be necessary. Even if medicines have to be stamped it will not be difficult to explain that the Government, having become more rapacious, is making the tax a little more universal. This will serve until the dutiable labels are used up, and by that time we shall be in the *status quo ante*.

Faithfully yours,
HOWARD A. C. SAMPSON.

Wood Green, July 4.

SIR,—Retailers seem to be almost unanimous in regarding the results of the ammoniated-quinine and influenza-pastille cases as a calamity. I am sorry to see one gentleman goes so far as to speak of the "disastrous position in which the unfortunate action of the C.D.A. has placed the trade." Many chemists seem to be unwilling to alter their present method of conducting their businesses in the smallest detail, in order to adapt themselves to advantageously altered circumstances. I see no reason why the words "antibilious," "liver," "head-and-stomach," &c., should not be discarded in the penny-pill trade. Again, do we not over estimate the value of our stock mixtures? The man who has trebled his takings in twenty-five years wrongly ascribes the steadily increased sale of his cough-mixture to that preparation's individual virtues. He thinks the formula is valuable, so wishes to keep it secret, but he is unwilling to pay the duty the Government exact on secret medicines. If a chemist's liver-pill formula, of which 8 or 10 lbs. a year is sold, is valuable, the recipe for Carter's pills must be worth thousands. I do not know what Carter's goodwill is worth, but no sensible man would give half-a-crown for their recipes.

Failing an alteration of the Board's last decision, there are two courses open to us. A committee should be appointed to receive and classify formulae from chemists all over the country, and publish a selection under simple names. No attempt should be made to find a different name for every recipe—cough-mixtures, liver-pills, &c., should be numbered. Assuming that the work was done by the B.P.C. Formulary Committee, a man who had sent in a formula would find, on receiving the committee's report, that his mixture was approximately the same as, say, "Cough-mixture No. 9." He would, therefore, have labels printed "Cough-mixture, B.P.C., 1903, No. 9." If he wished to use any other name, he could do so, adding the reference description in small type. One little concession we want in this connection: that the Board should accept the briefest possible reference as indicating the formula—e.g., B.P., Squire, Mart. (or E.P.), B.P.C., P.F. The other course is, if possible, to raise the question of a bald description implying recommendation. Cough-mixture means a mixture intended to cure (or relieve) a cough, not one that will do so. No man should be taken as extolling his wares before he does so. Such contention would not be tolerated for a moment in a criminal court; why should it be accepted in a civil one? It is worth noting that in the "influenza-pastille" case a laudatory phrase was appended to the description. If I understand the case rightly, the decision that "influenza-pastilles" standing alone is a dutiable description was a thing the I.R. authorities never asked or hoped for.

Faithfully yours,
A. W. BROMLEY.

[Mr. Bromley's last sentence induces us to say that the Board

of Inland Revenue had no desire to raise the ailment-name question, but they knew that if it were raised for them they were bound to succeed. It was indirectly raised in the Sanguineti case, the first part of the Board's case being that "influenza" placed after "pure gnm pastilles" held out the latter as a remedy for influenza. The Magistrates held that it distinguished them from others, which opinion the Divisional Court disagreed with. The argument was chiefly directed to the second part of the case—viz., that "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers and singers" constitutes a recommendation.—EDITOR.]

SIR.—May I ask the insertion of the following in your next issue?

Brother chemists, beware! Keep quiet. Wait and see what comes. In the meantime fall in with the decisions of the Inland Revenue without being in a hurry or incurring much expense. Word your labels, when possible, so as to keep the sale of the article, pennyworths or otherwise, in the hands only of chemists. Read your trade journals, and you will be able to alter your labels aright. If not, send them to the London Chemists' Association and ask their help. Do not send them to Somerset House if you can help it. He who does not read his trade journal deserves to fall into a hole. The late decisions of the law and of Somerset House may be regarded as so many steps towards placing the sale of medicines in the hands only of chemists. Do not agitate to alter the Patent-medicine Stamp Acts unless it be to ask that the licence be 25s. instead of 5s. per annum. And if this could be granted to chemists only, so much the better. Do not condemn this letter too rashly; study the various questions first. I speak from over fifty years' experience.

Yours truly,

68 Fleet Street, July 6.

GEO. P. POND.

SIR.—With regard to the new interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Act, I have read a great number of suggestions for overcoming the difficulties, but it seems to me that the very simplest of all methods has been overlooked by your correspondents. I refer particularly to the penny trade, and yet my plan seems to cover all circumstances. Why should the Inland Revenue authorities not issue a cheaper system of stamps—*e.g.*, a penny stamp for articles up to eightpence value, a halfpenny stamp for articles up to fourpence value, and, if need be, a farthing stamp up to twopence value. I, for one, would be very pleased to see the penny trade cease, because I consider that almost any person could afford threepence for a box of pills without inconvenience. By this means a very great amount of trouble and petty trade to the chemist would be missed. If the authorities have not sufficient power to issue the cheaper stamps, it would not appear to be a very difficult matter to obtain it.

Yours faithfully,

Blackburn, July 3.

CHARLES A. CRITCHLEY.

SIR.—Contrary to what appears to be the general opinion, I think the new line taken by the Stamp-duty Commissioners to be one of the best things done for the true interests of the drug-trade for many a long day. I greatly fear that rather than take the little trouble necessary to put oneself beyond the clutch of the law, an agitation will be started for the abolition of the stamp-duty altogether as regards medicines. For the benefit of those who think the fulfilment of the law too onerous, let me suggest a way that will cost 1s. or 1s. 6d. and a minimum of trouble. Firstly, remembering that you have kindly promised to publish any formulae submitted to you for this purpose, take advantage of your offer and publish all formulae of medicines to be made dutiable after September 30 in one batch, headed "Series A., Series B., &c. Then get an ordinary rubber-stamp worded, say, as follows: "Formula, Series A., C. & D., 10.7.03." This can be made small enough for a 1-dr. pill-box and yet be quite legible, and will cost about 1s. or 1s. 6d. I feel confident that by loyally accepting this new reading of the law and seeing to it that it is efficiently administered, especially in out-of-the-way places, the retail chemists of this country will reap a golden reward.

Yours truly,

Ludlow, July 5.

W. J. BROWN.

SIR.—There is one point in connection with the new reading of the Stamp Act adopted by Somerset House that I think very important. I understand I may make and sell,

for instance, "head and stomach pills" free of duty if I disclose the ingredients. Now, will it satisfy this demand if I give the names of the drugs? or must I give the dosage of each drug used? I think this a very important point, and one that should be cleared up early. Yours,

ANXIOUS. (78/49.)

SIR.—With reference to your remarks in No. 5 "Naming Remedies," in which you say it is to our advantage that we should prepare labels—

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 576

—this is all very well for the small man, but what about those chemists who have built up a personal business and whose customers regard the goods as being the product of that man's brains? It will be a bit of a shock to them to see a label of this class which rather indicates that he has prigged his knowledge from "Pharmaceutical Formulas." Then, again, if you were a first-class chemist would you give your formula away for the benefit of every other man around you? I think not. Neither will the new way of doing things do away with the grocers, hucksters, &c.; for they can do as I shall—viz., little liver-granules will be called little granules, head-and-stomach pills will be called carthartic pills, antibilious pills called strong carthartic pills, and so on.

Yours truly,

Handsworth, July 4.

E. J. MORRIS.

[Obviously, if a chemist does not wish to give away his formulæ the preparations prepared according to them are nostrums in the true sense of the term, therefore dutiable.—EDITOR.]

SIR.—It has been the custom of the trade of a chemist and druggist for the last hundred years and more to sell antibilious pills, liver-pills, cough-mixture, cough-lozenges, worm-cakes, &c., in any quantity from a pennyworth upwards. Now on October 1, 1903, it is to be criminal to say what you are selling, and what purpose it is for. You might just as well require a 1½d. stamp to be put on a 1d. bun or on a loaf of digestive bread, or a guarantee on the bun to say how many currants it contains, &c., or on the bread to say the quantities of flour and water. I am very sorry to see 20,000 chemists driven about like frightened sheep by a word from the Inland Revenue Office. We all have labels such as are now in dispute that have been passed by the Board as exempt from patent medicine-stamp duty. Let us unite, and with one voice declare we will not and cannot be compelled to alter our conditions of sale. Let every chemist send a ½d. post card to 17 Bloomsbury Square, to influence the Council to insist on the regulations remaining as they always have been. I should think it would require a new Act of Parliament for the Inland Revenue to insist on their new edict. These things should be settled before October 1, as any case taken after and an adverse decision given by a police-court magistrate or a J.P. would be taken as a precedent, and cause a lot of trouble.

Yours determined,

A CHEMIST OF FORTY YEARS. (82/10.)

SIR.—I am unable to share your optimistic view of the outcome of the new interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Act. When we reflect that it took us years to discover (1) that poisonous patents may not be sold by grocers merely because they bear a stamp, (2) that an unqualified manager may not sell poisons merely because the qualified absentee's name is over the shop-door, (3) that there was a special advantage secured to chemists under the Stamp Act in the retailing of known and approved remedies, can we expect that we shall secure any advantage under this new interpretation? I foresee that "antibilious pills," prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 576 (and, indeed, dozens of other standard preparations), will, if sold by chemists now at, say, five pills a penny, be seized upon by the companies and sold in two-gross bottles with 1½d. stamp for about 1s., with a complimentary reference to the chemists' price, and not forgetting to mention that the company's price includes a stamp, which is often unblushingly held out as a guarantee against fraud in spite of the notice on the stamp itself. It will also give rise to the retail of small quantities of dutiable articles out of bogus-sized bottles—*i.e.*, where a cough-mixture is sold at 7½d.,

1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per bottle, there is nothing to prevent anyone putting up a Winchester and calling it 4s. 6d. size, and using it for retailing pennyworths, showing the destroyed sixpenny stamp to whatever curious Inland Revenue man happened to inquire, but keeping it carefully from the public gaze. [Each pennyworth sold in a bottle or other enclosure must be stamped.—EDITOR.] If we had the sense to work together, the best procedure, to my mind, would be to arrange for about a dozen chemists in one town to sell one pennyworth of "liver-pills," and give notice to the Inland Revenue, and let the cases be brought into court; and, when it was made public that they had been fined for not putting a 1½d. stamp on each, there would be a howl of derision raised that would do far more towards removing the restriction than our feeble struggles can effect. But we must have concerted action, and a guarantee that the individuals chosen would not be the losers. We can never achieve any good till we can show a united front. We command no solid vote, and every M.P. knows we are too scattered and feeble to be worth his notice, apart from the fact that every other M.P. is a company shareholder or stores customer, and has an initial bias against us.

Yours obediently,

MENYANTHES. (86/20.)

SIR,—The interesting articles in the *C. & D.* re the new stamp decisions have set me thinking, as doubtless they have hundreds of others. A point that has just struck me is, Will it be necessary to state the origin of formula used in a price-list as well as on the label of the article in question? I am just passing proofs of a drug and sundries list in which indigestion-mixture, and such like, are simply quoted under the title only, with price.

Yours faithfully.

FRANK. (80/33.)

Prescription charges.

Referring to the prescription for cotarnin. et hydрастинин. hydrochlor. pills (*C. & D.*, June 27, page 1027), T. W. L. (78/7) writes: "I think 3s. 6d. to 4s. would be a fair charge to make for these pills. I consider 1s. 9d. a low price for the lactopeptine mixture which follows."

Elixir Triplex, Edin.Ph.

SIR,—In answering "W. Y.'s" query (35/36) *re* above, you suggested Easton's syrup as a solution of the difficulty. But the Edinburgh Infirmary Pharmacopeia has a "syrupus triplex," which is probably the preparation your correspondent was in search of. The formula is—

Syr. ferri phosph. co.	...	...	2 parts
Syr. hypophosph. co.	...	...	1 part
Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et			
strych.	...	...	1 part

Yours truly,

C. S. ASHTON.

Brighton.

Plate-glass Insurance.

SIR,—In reply to "74/66," I may say I have had some experience of local arrangements for such, which worked very satisfactorily. The plan was to enrol proprietors of all shops of a district who used plate-glass. The size of each sheet was measured and an average struck, so that on a smash each subscriber was charged in proportion to the quantity for which he was liable and the risk in window-display. For instance, a grocer generally paid more than a draper or a chemist. My shop, being at a corner, had six sheets of glass, as well as the two shop-doors, and my average insurance amounted to 10s. yearly. The clerical work was done in turns under a committee, so that the expense of collecting, &c., was practically *nil*. I think "74/66" may set to work on above particulars, and probably will find it cheaper than insuring in an insurance-office.

Yours truly,

LIGHT. (83/69.)

Mr. Thomas Maben and the Preliminary Examination.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Boa's letter under this heading in your last issue, I have to say that for the most part he and I are in perfect agreement. I said in my letter that the Chairman "ruled it out of order" to discuss my motion on an amendment for the previous question. Mr. Boa says he did not rule discussion out of order; all he said

was "that as discussion was not permissible, we should now take a vote." Precisely so. I am quite willing to accept Mr. Boa's version and leave it there. Mr. Boa proceeds to argue on the assumption that I questioned the accuracy of his ruling. I did nothing of the kind: I accepted his ruling; consequently on this point also we are agreed. What I said in my letter, and what I repeat, is that stopping discussion on the previous question, particularly after the mover of the amendment has had his full say, is "a method of burking discussion which, fortunately, is seldom resorted to." I am not imputing animus to anyone, but I maintain that the discussion was burked, for there were gentlemen at the table prepared to speak, and of course I had taken notes and wished to reply. Further, had the discussion not been stopped, I have reason to believe that the vote would have gone the other way. Mr. Boa thinks I wish to have a "fing" at someone, and, if it pleases him to think so, by all means let him enjoy the delusion. I want to get facts stated, and if in stating these I call a spade a spade, surely there need be no imputation of motives.

Having replied to Mr. Boa, will you allow me to introduce new matter in order that we may, if possible, obtain some expression of opinion from the members of the Society whether or not the Council ought to revert to the former system of conducting the Preliminary examination? In proposing my motion, I stated that apprentices were not coming into the business, and said that this was largely due to the Preliminary examination requirements being altogether in excess of what the trade prospects warranted. Since my motion was voted on I have had the pleasure of meeting upwards of one hundred pharmacists in the South of Scotland and the North of England. Almost invariably these gentlemen introduced the subject of the Preliminary examination, and, as a result, I am able to state these facts—facts, observe, not opinions or hypothetical generalities. In every case a desire was expressed that the Pharmaceutical Society should revert to the system of holding its own Preliminary examination; in at least 98 per cent. of cases these chemists believed that the present requirements are much too stringent. Leaving out girls who had been introduced into the business and chemists' own sons, at least 90 per cent. were entirely without junior apprentices, many being without apprentices of any kind; and in very many cases the dearth of apprentices was directly ascribed to the new Preliminary requirements. I believe I am correct in saying that in these hundred shops there are not, all told, ten junior apprentices. Ten or fifteen years ago these shops turned out at least twenty-five assistants every year. What will be the condition of things when other fifteen years have gone by? One very cultured pharmacist said to me a few days ago that we are fast approaching a crisis, for the bringing about of which the Society is largely responsible. Many chemists are being compelled to rely on the assistance of girls, because in the country assistants, qualified or unqualified, are not to be had unless at a salary which, under present conditions, is prohibitive. If the same policy be continued a few years longer, heaven help pharmacy! May I add, heaven help the Pharmaceutical Society? I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that views similar to my own are held by the vast majority of pharmacists, but I confess I would like it if more of them would say so themselves in your columns. Unless these men in some way make their wishes unmistakably known, it appears to be undoubted that the policy of "drift" will land pharmacy and the Society in a hole.

Glasgow, July 6.

THOS. MABEN.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

50/73. L. J. R.—Pickles Going Mouldy.—This was probably caused by the damp condition of the onions causing a deficiency in the strength of the vinegar used. Your plan of adding ac. acetic. to the vinegar will prevent any mishap in the future.

46/60. *Rubett.*—We cannot make much of the Pile-cure. It appears to contain benzoin and charcoal, but it is difficult to see how such a mixture can be of service when used as a kind of fumigant.

59/24. *W. F.*—The objection to sugar for diluting calomel in teething-powders is its liability to become damp. For this reason powdered sugar of milk is generally preferred.

59/39. *Booco.*—Sale of Quinine-wine by grocers.—See *C. & D.*, January 17, page 85, and June 13, page 926.

74/63. *Velox.*—We published a method of making hard soap in the *C. & D.*, March 1, 1902, page 358, and shall not be able to repeat it for some time.

57/11. *Polish.*—See *C. & D.*, October 25, 1902, page 717, for boot-polish formula, which can be modified as to colour and consistency according to your requirements.

70/53. *E. J.—Gold-paint Basis.*—This is benzine containing a little resin in solution. The liquid must be deprived of acidity, by shaking with magnesium carbonate or calcium carbonate and filtering, before mixing with the bronze-powder.

63/12. *Ora.*—You could add a few grains of salol to a tooth-powder with advantage. The salol should be added in spirituous solution, so as to distribute it evenly.

71/58. *F. G. T.*—The "Phenix" emulsifier, made by Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York, and sold by Parke, Davis & Co. in this country, is the kind of machine that will suit you. The smallest size takes about a gallon of emulsion.

61/62. *Diagnosis.*—(1) Picture-postcards are published by Christmas-card makers, such as Raphael Tuck & Sons (Limited), Moorfields, E.C. (2) "The Practitioner's Guide" and Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," published by Longmans, Green & Co. at 1*l.* 1*s.* each, are suitable as more advanced books than "Diseases and Remedies."

62/2. *R. L.—Blue-black Ink for fountain-pens.*—The following is a good formula:—

Decoction of galls (using 6 oz. galls) Oij.
Solution of ferrie chloride (10 per cent.) 3*iiii*ss.

Mix. Allow to stand for a fortnight in a closed bottle, and filter. Then add to the filtrate—

Phenol-blue, FFF 3*j.*
Carbolic acid 9*j.*
Distilled water 3*xvi.*

Dissolved by the aid of heat. Allow the ink to stand for a week longer in a dark and cool place, and decant from any sediment which may have formed.

59/23. *Refriget.*—If after boiling the herb-beer extract to sterilise it, it is allowed to remain in a vat for some weeks, it becomes contaminated by fermentation-germs. The remedy is to bottle and tightly cork the extract whilst it is still hot.

59/12. *Kino.*—Peroxide of hydrogen is the safest hair-bleach.

51/38. *G. L. F.*—The crystallised appearance is given to the surface of paper by the use of hot aqueous solution of Epsom salts; the exact strength we have not ascertained.

54/61. *H. W.*—The only substance containing oxalates your customer is likely to meet with in an ordinary diet is rhubarb.

86/38. *New Irish Sub.*—The manufacture of mineralised methylated spirit does not require a long apprenticeship, and is not taught in books. The first thing to do is to learn from the Board of Inland Revenue if they will grant you a licence. When you make application they will depute an officer to make inquiries about you (respectability, commercial standing, &c.) and your premises (suitability for the purpose, &c.). If the premises are suitable you will have to provide certain tanks for mixing, measures, scales, and weights. Detailed particulars may be obtained through the local Inland Revenue Supervisor. Duty-free spirit is obtainable by licensed methylators from distillers.

54/62. *W. L. M.*—We note your remarks on the Blackburn doctor's dispensing-mistake, but no good purpose would be served by publishing them.

54/43. *E. & Co.*—We have no knowledge of the composition of Powell's balsam of aniseed.

66 12. *Papain.*—Liq. Papain. et Iridin. :

Papain.	...	...	...	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>
Glycerini	...	...	...	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>
Tr. iridini	...	...	...	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>
Vin. xericu	...	...	...	...	...	3 <i>v.</i>
Aq. chloroformi ad	...	...	...	...	...	O <i>j.</i>

M.

Dose: 1 to 2 dr. in water.

63/58. *R. E. E.*—(1) The chemistry of rhubarb-root is in such a tangle that no definite percentages of constituents can be stated. The quality of the root is judged from appearance, taste, and weight. The microscope helps in identifying genuine rhubarb, and the presence of turmeric is shown by that adulterant yielding a yellow colour to chloroform, which can be identified by the borax-test. Mr. W. L. Howie's paper on this test was communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1873. (2) There is a large sale of English rhubarb among herbalists. The taste of the English root is not so bitter as that of the Chinese, and there is but little grittiness. It is stated that the English root is used as an adulterant of powdered Chinese rhubarb.

79/35. *Ajax.*—We feel sure the firm would say that the substitution was not justifiable. They do not ask you to give their manufacture when that of another maker is specified. It is such practices that they condemn.

76/45. *Birds.*—An "ad. writer" asking what salary he may command suggests to us that he does not know the rudiments of the business.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

THE following are the titles of papers promised for the meeting at Bristol, beginning on July 28:

1. "Ferri Arsenas, P.B." By W. W. S. Nicholls, B.Sc.
2. "Note on the Chloroforms of Belladonna and Aconite." By R. Wright, F.C.S., Ph.C.
3. "A Spurious Cusparia-bark." By E. W. Pollard, B.Sc.
4. "Liquor Sennae Concentratus." By F. C. J. Bird.
5. "The Preparation of Absolutes Alcohol." By Professor Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.
6. "The Future of Pharmacy." By Leo Atkinson.
7. "Pharmacy from a Colonial's Point of View." By S. G. W. Rich.
8. "The Pharmacology of the Suprarenal Glands." By J. McWalter, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
9. "Compressed Tablets." By Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C., and Henry Rodwell.
10. "A Comparison of Dieterich's Process for the Determination of Morphine in Opium with that of the British Pharmacopœia." By Harold Evan Matthews.
11. "On the New Pharmaceutical Institute of the Berlin University and its Arrangements." By Professor H. Thoms, Ph.D. (Communicated, with lantern-slides, by Peter MacEwan, F.C.S.)
12. "Note on Compound Tincture of Benzoin." By Alfred Wright, A.K.C. (Lond.), A.A. (Oxon.), pharmaceutical chemist.
13. "Balearic Botany." By J. W. White, F.L.S.
14. "The Chemistry of the Bath Waters." By W. J. Hallett.
15. "Note on *Hyoscyamus muticus*." By F. Ransom, F.C.S., and H. J. Henderson, Ph.C.
16. "Chemical Examination of Kō-sam Seeds." By Frederick B. Power, Ph.D., and Frederic Lees.
17. "Comparative Anatomy of the Barks of the *Salicaceæ*." By Pierre E. F. Perréde, B.Sc., F.L.S.
18. "Crystals in Extracts." By F. H. Alcock, F.I.C.
19. "Willows Used in Pharmacy." By E. M. Holmes, F.L.S.
20. "Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons." By E. M. Holmes, F.L.S.
21. "A New Method for the Estimation of Uric Acid in Urine." By A. F. Dimmock, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Medical Officer of the Harrogate Infirmary, and F. W. Branson, F.I.C., F.C.S.